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C. D. BRIGHAM, *Editor.*
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Furniture for Sale.

Several suits of fine Chamber Furniture, oil finish, by Joseph Meyer & Son, 424 Penn street, and 18 Smithfield street. 7:7th

Don't Forget.

That the place to purchase all genuine Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and Perfumery, at the lowest cash prices, is at Joseph Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Mischief.

Mischief is brewing when you least suspect it. When, through carelessness, your teeth decay and get loose in the socket, you will then find mischief brewing. Avoid it and keep your teeth and gums sound, with pure breath, by using Ward's Fluid and Powdered Dentifrice. Sold wholesale and retail by Joseph Fleming, No. 84 Market street, and all druggists.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead

Covers more surface,
Makes a whiter job,
Is more durable,
And costs less money
Than any other lead in the market.
We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.
Sole agents for this brand,
McCLASKEY & McKENNAN.
Druggists and dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Colors, Putty and Window Glass, No. 85 Market street. Observe the *House covered with red signs.*

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

General Cochrane declines the Collectorship of the Sixth District, New York, not deeming funds safe there on account of the boldness of thieves.

Noonan & McNab's paper mill and J. Orton's flouring mill, at Humboldt, Wis., were burned Tuesday night. Loss, $20,000.

In the New Hampshire Senate yesterday, the usury bill making nine per cent. the legal interest was indefinitely postponed. A bill passed the House to tax all foreign Insurance Companies one per cent. on all their business done in this State.

The Pacific Wood Pressing Company's works in San Francisco was destroyed by fire on Thursday. Loss about fifty thousand dollars. It is reported that several Chinamen lost their lives in the burning building.

The project of taking an Iowan steamer from New York to St. Louis has been abandoned for the present, the terms not meeting with the views of the leading merchants in the latter city.

A Salt Lake dispatch of the 6th says: Advices from South Pass state that a party of Indians appeared near Atlantic City and Hamilton yesterday and drove away forty horses. A Government train was attacked by the Indians on Sunday, while en route to Wind River Valley. Troops were sent from the railroad to their release.

An Omaha dispatch, of Tuesday, says: Advices from Gen. Carr's expedition on the Republican river, state that the troops, so far, are unable to bring the Indians to a stand, although skirmishing has taken place a number of times.

The State constabulary are seizing the stocks of lager beer and liquor sellers of Boston.

Letters received in Montreal from Jefferson Davis, now at Paris, render it doubtful if his health will ever permit his return. If he recovers sufficiently to permit travel, he will spend the summer in Canada and the winter in Mississippi.

George Davis, while painting a steamboat at Cincinnati, fell into the river and was drowned.

Nancy Lackmeyer was run over and killed, on Tuesday, near Hamilton, Ohio, by a train on the Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago line.

Hon. Richard Fletcher, of Boston, lately deceased, has left a bequest to Dartmouth College, his Alma Mater, estimated at $100,000, to be invested as a permanent fund, and the income used at the discretion of the Trustees. He also leaves $5,000 to the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia.

General N. P. Banks sails for Europe to-day, from New York.

The Harvard international crew left for New York last night. They sail on Saturday, in the steamer City of Paris.

The New York Board of Health yesterday declared Havana and Matanzas infected ports. This subjects vessels therefrom to rigid quarantine.

The filibuster tugs, Cool, Mable and Chase, were yesterday bonded in the sum of $5,500, and released by the United States Marshal.

The examination of General Goleuria was continued yesterday. The informer, French, had a narrow escape from summary punishment after the adjournment of Court, from a large crowd of Cuban sympathizers. Marshal Barlow was compelled to summon a company of the building by a rear door, and well guarded.

The National Convention of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity is in session at the Supreme Court room, in the capitol, Columbus, Ohio. Nearly all the leading colleges and universities in the country are represented. Gen. R. W. Smith, of Chicago, is President, and A. Maxwell, of the Indiana State University, is Secretary. The proceedings are secret, but an open session will be held in the Senate chamber, when an oration will be pronounced by Dr. E. R. Stevens, A. M., of Cincinnati, and a poem by Rev. J. H. Lozier, A. M., of Indianapolis. A banquet will conclude the proceedings. Chicago will probably be selected for the next annual convention.

Wash. Kemper committed suicide in Cincinnati last night, by hanging.

Louis Shields, a boy of twelve, was instantly killed, last evening, by the falling of the lever of a wagon on his head.

A young man named Neal, a Spaniard by birth, was drowned while bathing at Cincinnati, yesterday.

The Committee of Ways and Means, after investigating the San Francisco custom house, exonerate Collector Casserly and certain alleged improper transactions of the sub-treasurer with the bank of California, report the former upright and the charges against the latter groundless. The committee are about to leave for Oregon, and perhaps Vancouver's Island.

The Board of Regents of the University of California on Tuesday unanimously elected Wm. Swinton, of New York, professor of literature, rhetoric and logic.

Heavy orders for Nos. 1 and 2 wheat are being received at New Orleans, from France, more than can be filled using. Orders for 100,000 bushels of No. 1 have been received within a few days.

Isadore, youngest daughter of Gen. Albert Pike, was found dead in her bed at Memphis yesterday morning. She had retired complaining of nervous headache, and from an empty chloroform bottle found beside her, it is supposed she had used it to soothe the pain, and in her sweet had upset the bottle upon her pillow.

Favorable reports are received from all sections of Georgia and Florida regarding the cotton crops.

Dr. Wm. P. Fair, of Newark, was yesterday fined $1,040 and costs in the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J., for using a cancelled United States stamp a second time.

A Mr. Smith, of New York, and his daughter, were killed at New Providence, on the Morris and Essex Railroad Tuesday evening, and Mrs. Smith seriously injured by standing in front of one train while avoiding another train. Another daughter and a Mrs. Mahony escaped unhurt.

The city taxes in Memphis the ensuing year have been fixed at $1 75 on $100.

The reunion of the Ninth Army Corps and Burnside Expeditionary Corps at Rocky Point yesterday, and was in every respect successful. There was a very large gathering, including many distinguished officers. At the business meeting Gen. Burnside was re-elected President. Boston was selected as the place for holding the next reunion, the 4th Tuesday of September, as the time, being the anniversary of the battle of South Mountain.

The committee that made the final decision not to charter the propeller Washington for a trip from New York to St. Louis do not abandon the idea of direct trade with New York and the other ports, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining vessels adapted to the trade they urge that a bonus of $20,000 be raised and given to any one who will build an iron vessel at that point that shall meet in point of draft, capacity and other requirements what is needed for a successful sea going and river steamer. They believe that vessels in every way suitable for the trade can be built, and that the money can thus be that some ship builder shall inaugurate this movement.

A dispatch from Greenville, Ill., says a man named Morris Morris has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered Mrs. McAdour, on Monday. His boots compared with the tracks seen near the place, a knife found on him in the wounds on Mrs. McAdour, and blood was on his clothes, for which he could give no reasonable account. He is a brother-in-law of Mrs. McAdour, and no reason can be assigned why he should have committed the deed. A majority of the people believe him innocent. Another man answering the description of the man seen on Mrs. McAdour's premises the day of the murder has been arrested at Woodburn.

Advices from the West say on the morning of the 26th ult. a party of Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, and about twenty in number, made a dash on three trains near Sheridan, stampeding about fifty mules and killing and scalping one Mexican. One party came within two hundred yards of the engine house, capturing thirty mules. Two parties of citizens are in pursuit of the Indians. The Mexican killed was within eight hundred yards of the depot.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 7—10 P. M.

At the open board, in the afternoon, there was a moderate movement in the grain market and prices were firmer and higher. No. 2 Milwaukee closing at 81 30 and No. 2 corn at 78c seller this month and 79c seller last half.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 6.—Flour dull; Western spring $6 50 @ 7 75. Wheat quiet and firm; sales 7,500 bush No. 2 Chicago at 95 @ 95½; No. 2 Milwaukee at 95c; part to arrive, at $1 27; 600 do white Michigan at $1 26. Corn active and higher, closing firm; sales 12,000 bush No. 2 on private terms; 11,000 do rejected at 72c; 16,000 do No. 2 at 73c; 14,000 do No. 2 at 74c; very active at the close firmer and held at 74c; sales 2,000 bush Western spring, on p. t.; 2,000 do at 69c; Erie quoted at 1,000 grain at about 87 @ 88. Barley dull; sales 900 bush Canada to arrive at $1 35. Pork, lard and highwines dull and unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Cotton easier; middlings at 25½c; sales of 350 bales; receipts 42 bales; exports 1,250 bales. Sugar quiet; common 9¾@10c; prime 10¾ @10¾c; centrifugal 15c. Coffee—fair 14¾@15½c; prime 16¼@16½c.

Nashville Cotton Market.

NASHVILLE, July 7.—Cotton market firm; low mid. ding 24c; good ordinary 23c.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1869. NO. 253.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Result of Virginia Election.

The State not Entitled to a Congressman at Large—Health of Secretary Rawlins Improving—Purchase of Three Millions More of Government Bonds Ordered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C, July 7, 1869.

The Virginia Election.

The success of Walker, in Virginia, is conceded by everybody, and the evening Democratic paper here is greatly rejoiced at the result. Mr. Walker was a doubtless a Democrat while in the army, but came out of the war as a Republican of the conservative stamp. He is a gentleman of excellent character, and held in high esteem by Government officials here who know him. The worst thing that can be said against him is that he is not in good company. The telegram of Chairman Daniel to the President has occasioned a good deal of talk. Some persons are disposed to regard it as satirical in character, but as the Walker Executive Committee have all along called themselves the true Republican party, there does not seem to be any reason for supposing that his congratulations are otherwise than they appear. The defeat of Hunnicutt for Congress is regarded with satisfaction by everybody, and the election of Segar need not give anybody the least trouble, for he will never get his seat, the State having no more right to a Congressman at large than Tennessee South Carolina, both of which States indulged in the harmless amusement of electing such personages, neither of whom were admitted. The Walker party talk of electing Dr. Alexander Sharp, the President's brother-in-law, formerly Postmaster of Richmond, and now Marshal of this district, as Senator. He is a Republican of moderate tendencies.

Health of Secretary Rawlins.

The paragraph going the rounds of the newspapers to the effect that the Secretary of War is in such ill health that he cannot perform the duties of his office, and is going to take a vacation of several months, is wholly incorrect. It is well known that he has been in poor health for some years, but it will gratify his friends to know that since his physicians changed their course of treatment, two or three months ago, he has been steadily improving, and he said to-day that for the last three weeks he had been better than at any other time in four years. His associates here have reason to believe that he is now in a fair way to slowly recover his health, and he is able to take care of all his official duties with much less fatigue than formerly. He gets off in the course of a week for a few days visit to his family in Connecticut, and then returns here to remain the greater part of the summer and fall.

Purchase of Government Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order for the purchase in New York on Friday of three millions of dollars more of Government bonds, which will release about three and a half millions of currency. He did not communicate his purpose to a single person in or out of the Department till this evening, and operations late this afternoon in New York must have been completed to secure work. The bonds do not go into the sinking fund, but will be held subject to the action of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1869.

THE STRONG CASE.

Secretary Boutwell to-day appointed Gen. F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer, custodian of the sinking fund, and of such bonds as may be bought subject to the junction to be dissolved. The decision concludes as follows:

It is true there is a kind of liberty this registry law will destroy. It is that licentiousness, that adulterous freedom, which surrenders the polls to hirelings and vagabonds—outcasts from society and honest industry; men who have no citizenship or stake in the Government—men who will commit perjury, violence and murder itself. To prevent this is the purpose of this law, and I should have the aid of just men of all parties to give it a fair trial and secure its true end. It may have defects, doubtless it has; and what system devised by the wit of man has not? But its defects, if any, should be remedied as they are disclosed by experience.

The law is not unconstitutional. It is a part of the political machinery of the State on which its offices and its very continuance depends, and we, as a court, have no right to put our hands upon the whole system on the grounds of mere hardship, and for defects or repugnancies which are not clear and palpable violations of the letter or very spirit of the constitution.

A decision was also rendered this morning, which determines that the act of Assembly, passed at the last session, repealing the act creating the Twenty-ninth Judicial District and transferring Lycoming county to the Fourth District, is null and void, being unconstitutional. Judge Gamble, therefore, remains in office as Judge of that District, according to the original act of Assembly.

VIRGINIA.

Walker Elected by a Large Majority—Legislature—The Congressional Delegation.

RICHMOND, July 7.—Up to one o'clock to-day dispatches received here show that Walker carries the State by 10,000, and the Legislature by forty majority on joint ballot. The following Walker candidates for Congress are certainly elected: McKenzie in the Seventh District, Meime in the Sixth, Gibson in the Eighth, Ridgeway in the Fifth, Segar, Congressman at large. The following Wells Congressmen are elected: Platte in the Second District, Porter in the Third, Norton, colored, in the First. All the telegrams of this morning give overwhelming gains for Walker, so large as to divest the result of the interest of a doubt. The Walker meetings are assembled in the streets in great crowds, cheering over the result.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 7.—The election in this vicinity passed off quietly. Returns from Elizabeth city and county give Wells 1,285 majority, and Warwick county about 120. Harris, the colored candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and the Wells ticket, falls behind in the two counties some thirty votes.

RICHMOND, July 7.—The State, according to latest returns to-night, has gone by nearly 40,000 for Walker, and there is a Walker majority of fifty on joint ballot in the Legislature.

RICHMOND, July 7.—Walker's majority in 42 counties is 27,000. All of Wells's strong counties are heard from. Those counties to be heard from will nearly double Walker's majority. The city to-night presents the appearance of a Fourth of July night, with fireworks and cheering along the streets.

ALEXANDRIA, July 7.—Alexandria city and county give a Radical majority of 200. Seaton, colored, and Close, white, are elected to the Legislature. Snowden and Taylor, Conservatives, are elected to the Senate. McKenzie's majority for Congress is estimated at 4,000 to 5,000.

OHIO.

The Democratic State Convention.

General Rosecrans Nominated for Governor—The Platform—"Greenbacks for Bonds"—A Revenue Tariff—The Eight Hour Law, &c., &c.

COLUMBUS, O., July 7.—The Democratic State Convention met at 2 P. M., and organized with Hon. P. Van Trump as president. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans was nominated for governor on the second ballot. The other nominations are: Lieutenant Governor, T. J. Godfrey, of Mercer; Supreme Judge, W. J. Gilmore, of Preble; Treasurer of State, Stephen Bubner, of Cleveland; Attorney General, Col. J. M. Connell, of Fairfield; Board of Public Works, Ben. Churchill, of Hamilton.

The State Executive Committee located at the capital are Allen G. Thurman, John G. Thompson, Jacob Reinhard, Geo. W. Meeker, R. P. L. Baber.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the exemption from tax of over two thousand five hundred millions dollars in Government bonds, while the citizen is subjected to taxation, ought not to be tolerated, and that we are opposed to any appropriation for payment of interest on public bonds until they are made subject to taxation.

Resolved, That the claims of bondholders that the bonds so left were bought with greenbacks and the principal of which has been paid in currency, should never therefore be paid in gold, is unjust and extortionate, and if pressed will inevitably force upon the people the question of repudiation.

Resolved, That we denounce the high protective tariff, which was designed only to the interests of the New England manufacturers; that said tariff is also by its enormous impositions on salt, sugar, tea, coffee and other necessities, insufferable and oppressive, especially upon the people of the west, and that we demand its repeal, and the substitution of another based upon revenue principles alone, upon the closest possible approximation to absolute free trade.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the United States have always been permanently friendly to the rights and the interests of the laboring classes, and that they are in favor of a limited number of hours in all manufacturing workshops, hours dictated by the physical and mental welfare of the laborer, that they favor the most liberal laws in regard to homestead and exemption laws, and free sale and exemption that they are also in favor of liberal grants of land from the public domain to the actual settler without any cost, and are opposed to the donation of the public lands to railroad corporations, and that they are generally friendly to the system of measures advocated by the labor and industrial conventions, and we pledge the Democratic party, if elected to power, to exercise their influence in giving them practical application.

Resolved, That the attacks of Governor Hayes and Lee upon the doings of the late General Assembly are false in fact, malicious in spirit, and unworthy of gentlemen occupying their exalted stations.

Resolved, That the late General Assembly were called upon to make large extraordinary appropriations to rebuild the burned Lunatic Asylum, to provide a Reform School for juvenile convicts, a new Penitentiary, to make appropriations to pay over $600,000 of a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court of the State in favor of the Life Insurance and Trust Company, and the deficiency of over $500,000 of the preceding Republican Legislature, all of which, together with the extra compensation paid to members under a law passed by a Republican Legislature, were provided for without an increase of the state levy, and the appropriations in the aggregate are less than those of the preceding Republican Legislature, without abstracting $600,000 from the sinking fund for the relief of our disabled soldiers and their families.

Resolved, That we hereby return our thanks to the Fifty eighth General Assembly for their economical administration of affairs, and to denounce the late exposal of the wholesale frauds in the erection of the Lunatic Asylum, by which the state was defrauded out of half a million dollars by the negligence of the Republican State officials.

Resolved, That it is the right of each State to decide for itself who shall possess the elective franchise within its limits; and we denounce the attempt of the Republican party by means of the so-called Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment to usurp the powers of the States and of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the policy and legislation of the radical party directly tend to destroy all the reserved rights of the States, and to centralize all power in a consolidated despotism; that whether such despotism be exercised by an Emperor, a Congress or a Congress, the result would be fatal to liberty a d civil government; that the consolidation in this country means the absolute dominion of the money power over labor and capital over the lives, the liberty and the property of the toiling masses.

Resolved, That we denounce the national banking system as unjust in principle, ruinous in practice, dishonest in conception, and as a serpent, has been nourished in the bosom of the people until it has become monstrous in size, full of venom to sting the people to death by military commission of a citizen of Texas not in the military or naval service, when his civil courts were in the unobstructed exercise of their functions is that of a usurpation of power unwarranted by the Constitution, approval of that sentence by accident Grant, are violations of the most sacred rights of the citizen, rights guaranteed by their constitutions, State and Federal, and we denounce the action of the President in the premises with every lover of liberty and constitutional government.

Resolved, That the numerous, palpable and high-handed outrages upon the rights of the people, the money public and private acts of tyranny, trampling under foot the decrees of law and constitutions, and against it. This quality of vision was the influences of the Executive Department, the servile and States by mere military rule show them to be the tool of despotism, and unworthy the confidence and support of a free people.

Resolved, That we demand the right land of fellowship and recognize as brethren in a common cause, all conservative men, and to such we say that the party will unite with us in rescuing the Government from the usurpers who have seized it, and restoring to the people the united aid and cordial support of the two hundred and fifty thousand voters who in October last, we represent to the ticket nominated by this Convention, and presented by us to the suffrages of the people of the State.

The State Executive committee organized this evening, John G. Thompson, Chairman; George W. Meeker, Secretary, and Jacob Reinhard, Treasurer.

LEWISTOWN, PA

Distressing Accident at Freedom Iron and Steel Works.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LEWISTOWN, PA., July 7, 1869.

A distressing accident occurred this afternoon at Freedom Iron and Steel Works, two and a half miles east of Lewistown. The bottom of a puddling furnace gave way, and five tons of boiling iron ran out, fatally burning James A. Junkins and George Bearley, neither of whom can recover. A great number of employees were in the immediate vicinity, but fortunately escaped.

E.

Scientific Observations of the Eclipse.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, June 7, 1869.

Professor Wm. Harkness, of the Washington Naval Observatory, who has charge of a party of scientific gentlemen for taking observations during the great eclipse of the sun, to occur August 7, is in this city, on his way to the scene of his duties, near Des Moines, Iowa. He has a complete assortment of astronomical instruments, and no expense or pains will be spared to further the interests of science. The time of his investigations includes several days preceding and following the actual occurrence of eclipse. He expects to receive great assistance in his observations from the extensive telegraphic system of the country.

Henry J. Raymond.

[From the Independent.]

Nature conferred on him her university degree of "born writer," when she made him. Not by any means of logic. Accordingly, in spite of the fact that he rose to be one of the less than half dozen great journalists of the United States, we believe he might have made as well the choice of a profession than the editorial chair. In spite of the fact that his career in Congress was a conspicuous failure, we believe that he would have made a very respectable figure in forensic abilities if he had devoted his life to jurisprudence and legislation. Knowing himself well, he sometimes regretted that he had not been a lawyer, and frequently said that one of the intensest pleasure of his life was in participating in deliberative assemblies. As a practicing effective was apparent with the first. As an orator since he seldom touched the moral, or the emotional nature of man, but always the chords of his audience, yet he was one of the most fluent, forceful, logical, and instructive of all our political speakers. His want of intellegrity was often called in question, but it was accredited only to the want of moral principle. The reason why he was on one side one day, and on another the next, is that he never had any played fast and loose with his convictions, but because these convictions played these pranks with the man himself. Generally speaking, when any proposition was presented to his mind, he saw the claims of all interests for and against it. This quality of vision was the influences of his early training. Among his friends, said he, "who call me a waverer could only know how impossible it is for me to see but one side of a question, or to espouse but one side of a cause, they would pity rather than condemn me. But, however much I may wish myself differently constituted, yet I cannot vanish the intellectual habit which makes me see all sides of a question." This is demonizing heavenly gifts. But how can we help it? Nature from grape and grain, and barbing it with arrows of fire to penetrate the human brain—to sing the delicious wing of heaven—to pierce the human heart and lay in ashes the conscience and the will—to make man a demon—to call himself a god—to bring the soul itself down to the all-fours of groveling in the mire. In the mosquito and the human lionized and satanized without the intellect's pale.

The speaker drew a picture of a lawless society—anarchy—chaos—the reign of darkness, and showed how the masses were serving the Usurper, and closed by saying:

Christianity alone can solve the problem in nature's disorders in calm and supreme composure. The solution is found in God and restoration as a rational, accountable being requires exactly this condition of things. The world was made for a purpose. God and built his universe for the manifested Christ. Sin, to his eye, is not a failure, but a fact. Sin is not to the echoes of a discordant and midnight economy. But sin is not to hold the world in sway. Satan is not omnipotent. The Son of God wrestles against the Prince of the Power of the Air. All the Higher Powers of heaven grapples with iniquity and pulls down its strong holds. Every means of light and truth and love is at his command. The whole universe is on our side. Angels of God uphold us as we march and fight, and suffer, and grow strong.

Christian philosophy accepts facts, explains none, retreats from none. It courts the keenest investigation. It admits all the shocks and bears the friction. It wants a background for its pictures. It wants its discords and hoarse tones to swell and tone to catch the music of God's bugles. It moves in Jesus Christ from victory to victory, over hell, over error, over self, over satan, over death, hell and the grave, to join the immortal hosts in glory.

French Insanity.

It appears from collated statistics that insanity is steadily on the increase in France. From the first December, 1801, to the 31st of December, 1810, the number of mad under treatment amounted to 5,416; from January, 1811, to December, 1820, to 8,377; from January, 1821, to December, 1830, to 10,714; and from January, 1831, to December, 1840, to 11,435. So that between 1801 and 1840 the numbers were almost trebled. The increase during the next ten years (seven more startling. Between 1841 and 1850 the numbers reached 56,930. Again this number increased between 1851 and 1860 to 90,250. Since 1860 the numbers have steadily increased. In 1861 there were 6,206 mad poor; in 1862 the numbers were 6,462; in 1863 they were 6,669; in 1864 they were 6,877; in 1865 they were 7,236; and lastly, in 1866, they had reached 7,728. It thus appears that in the last year of which it has been an official record there were as many mad patients under treatment in the asylums of the Department of the Seine as there were in ten years at the opening of the century.

A LAWLESS WORLD.

Lecture by Rev. Alex. Clark, Pastor First Methodist Church, Fifth Avenue. Sabbath Evening, July Fourth, 1869.

Mr. Clark has commenced a series of lectures, on "The Personal Deity," to be continued for several weeks on successive Sabbath evenings. The following is an extract from the first of the series, and was received with great attention, the topic for next Sabbath evening being "Atmospheres of Chance."

TEXT: "Every house is builded by some man; but he that built all things is God."—*Hebrews III:4*

Men dig the earth for a place in which to hide the seed corn; and men dig the earth for a place to fix the foundation-stone of a house. The corn springs up in blades, stalks, silking tassels, and bears the yellow grain. The house has no such inherent power, and attains perfection in quite another way. The one is a growth; the other is a creation. A house is the result of a new calculation, and so was the first corn. The one, in origin, comes so near us as to fall within the measure of human genius; but the other is so far away, so much out of the reach of mortal conception, so persistent in driving its invisible engineries of evil, should have its plan, and so powerful in the execution of the rebel, never rising above abstractions to take form in the mind of man, that we call it his own manufacture, is certain evidence that some friendly being keeps careful watch over the affairs of this world, and is ever ready to help well.

True, there are some disagreeable things in creation. If this question were thrown upon our closest scrutiny we should find that even the devil made all the hyenas, boa constrictors, sharks, crocodiles and mosquitoes. Before we could answer we should have to count the caterpillars that destroy the leaves and flowers where we plant our seeds. We should have to be credited to Satanic authorship. He would be credited with the invention of the rat, and acknowledged as chief contractor in the manufacture of tigers' jaws, vultures' claws, and the fangs of the asp. He would themselves should be permitted the right of suffrage. He would testify to the people, who would carry on the argument and charge the devil with all the ills that flesh is heir to, and to speak, would pronounce him the inventor and patron of cats.

But these are trifles in not argument. To an eye that measures beyond self-interest, and penetrates the mysteries of nature, it is quite proper than that of diabolism is seen to move, even through apparent disorder. The wheels of a factory may seem to the eye of a child to cannot be built until trees are made to fall. Grass must grow, and the wheat must be cut and sown, up, and the wheat must be cut and ground, and the bread must be eaten, before carnivorousness is a benevolent gift, so far as he is concerned. He does business on this basis of a building tornado, and finds that no one will come to the rescue. He does business on the basis of boiling iron run out, fatally burning men. You could not convince a lion that his teeth ought to be dropped out. You could not argue the right every the argument through, and settle the question with a roar, whether the same should be taken out or not. Nature is a monstrous lying old mother lions young, but she knows best, and there is no use in disputing by feeding pipe, drive his vital hydraulics, and be let alone. That was all.

But really our pests are our monitors. That the great Designer of the world is King knows by the secret of their perseverance in missions of good to us. So with all apparent annoyances. Even the mosquito has its uses. The very air we breathe is filled with sanitary commissioners, cleansing the foul places. Through all the times they inflict us, they are public benefits after all, the sting of the mosquito is a lesson to the rest of the multitudes; teaching us vigilance, caution, self-cure, industry, and they collect their pay only for their work.

If the world were lawless—the issue of a malignant spirit—our teachers would enjoy nothing at our misdirections. The police of nature would punish themselves more than the delinquent. The mosquito would injure himself more than the hide he bored for a meal. The rat would die of his own poison. The wolf would go into fits on the flesh of the lamb he ate. Consumption, that puzzles us at surface sight, deeper down, and more broadly apprehended, proves the supreme intelligence and benevolence of the laws and tenets of prey.

Alienation of affections nothing tangible, creates nothing, he does pervert and misapply what God has made. The influences of evil in the world is not in creation, not accident, but arises from the abuse of what was originally beneficent. Nature, man, God makes no sense of the best productions of nature and of society. Even the liquor traffic, owing to a man's free agency in a world of sin, conscience, and common sense, where trial must be had before punishment, is allowed to permit. He could do no less and leave man a human.

From the prolific cereal whose golden grains are garded as the staff of life, to the most sinner days in the darkest sin, we obtain the bread of life. From the vine in eastern lands, with its purple clusters, and the olive with its nutritions, the people procure a beverage, wholesome and delicious, and which "maketh glad the heart." If these substances been abused, and friends, said he, "who call me a waverer could only know how impossible it is for me to see but one side of a cause, they would pity rather than condemn me. But, however much I may wish myself differently constituted, yet I cannot vanish the intellectual habit which makes me see all sides of a question." This is demonizing heavenly gifts. But how can we help it? Nature conferred on him her university degree of "born writer," when she made him. Not by any means of logic. Accordingly, in spite of the fact that he rose to be one of the less than half dozen great journalists of the United States, we believe he might have made as well the choice of a profession than the editorial chair. In spite of the fact that his career in Congress was a conspicuous failure, we believe that he would have made a very respectable figure in forensic abilities if he had devoted his life to jurisprudence and legislation. Knowing himself well, he sometimes regretted that he had not been a lawyer, and frequently said that one of the intensest pleasure of his life was in participating in deliberative assemblies. As a practicing effective was apparent with the first. As an orator since he seldom touched the moral, or the emotional nature of man, but always the chords of his audience, yet he was one of the most fluent, forceful, logical, and instructive of all our political speakers. His want of intellegrity was often called in question, but it was accredited only to the want of moral principle. The reason why he was on one side one day, and on another the next, is that he never had any played fast and loose with his convictions, but because these convictions played these pranks with the man himself. Generally speaking, when any proposition was presented to his mind, he saw the claims of all interests for and against it. This quality of vision was the influences of his early training. Among his

The Daily Commercial,

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869.

A DECISION was rendered by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania yesterday, all the Judges being present, affirming the constitutionality of the Registry Law, which Judge SHARSWOOD undertook to set aside. By this decision an honest election next fall has been secured, and the attempts of a party Judge frustrated. Judges AGNEW, READ and WILLIAMS concurred in the decision, Judges SHARSWOOD and THOMPSON dissenting.

THE Fourth appears to have been more generally celebrated this year than for several years past. And what is pleasant to know is that serious accidents, resulting from carelessness, drunkenness and the like, were far less than usual. As the great American Centennial approaches, it is fair to presume the American people will become more and more alive to the meaning of Independence Day. We should say that in the South the day has not quite recovered from the shock of rebellion.

THE returns from Virginia indicate, as we predicted would be the case, the election of WALKER, Conservative, Governor, over WELLS, Radical, with possibly a sympathising Legislature and a majority of Congressmen of the same sort. As to the latter returns are less clear. A good many negroes have been elected to the Legislature by both sides; and a negro is reported elected to Congress from the York District. The Constitution, with the iron siding ripped off, is adopted by a large majority. WALKER was supported by a considerable body of Republicans, white and black, and the result is a defeat of the extreme Radicals, of both colors, but not a Democratic triumph.

THE action of the Convention of Irishmen at Chicago will exert an important influence on thinking Irishmen throughout the country. The bold declaration for Protection does credit to their sagacity, both as lovers of Ireland, oppressed by England, and as men equally devoted to the prosperity of the land of their adoption. By assisting to secure to American Labor and Capital the first chance in the American markets, Irishmen will deal England a blow that she would feel through every part of her system. It is a curious thing to see Irishmen, complaining of England's oppression of Ireland, supporting in America British free trade policy, on which so much of England's prosperity depends. No doubt England will continue to laugh at the complaints of Irishmen in America so long as they continue to support the Democratic party, the only party of free trade, in this respect England's best friend and the Irishman's worst enemy.

THE ORIENTAL INFLUX.

A variety of facts are reaching us almost daily, going to show that the Chinese are certain to play an important part in this country. Precisely what that part will be, or how they will play it, is yet unsettled. One thing, however, can be said—the Chinese wear on acquaintance. The more we know of them the better they are liked. They are not a particularly vicious people, nor are they addicted to illness, but take at once to all useful employments. Some time ago a number of Chinese were introduced into iron mills in Tennessee, and speedily became good puddlers, and answered every purpose. They are not only industrious, but frugal, and have not been known to organize strikes or other combinations of a similar character. They are even inventive, and by no means can be called an inferior race, but equal to the most highly civilized in the particulars we have mentioned. Though not much given to cleanliness—consequently a considerable distance from perfect Godliness—they nevertheless yield readily to the civilizing influence of soap! They are wanted here, and are coming as fast as we could wish. We are assured on competent authority that with an emigration from China standing in about the same ratio to the home population that the drain from Germany holds to the population of that country, we should have an influx of more than a million of Chinese yearly. Ten years of this rate would place upon our soil a preponderance of male adults of Mongolian blood over those of all the other families of man among us. The number of Chinese at present on this continent is estimated at two hundred thousand. The rate of immediate emigration will be far in excess of past experience. Not to California, nor to the regions of the Pacific Railroad, where they have played an important and honorable part, will they confine themselves. They will spread over the whole country, more especially the Southern States. In various localities, on the Pacific slope, even now they are to be found in cotton factories, woolen, paper and other mills, in vineyards, grain fields; indeed in nearly every field of labor and mechanical employment; and the experience thus obtained seems to justify the conclusion that in many important respects, and in most fields of labor, the Mongolian will prove superior to the negro. The Chinese, moreover, are good house servants, and in this respect their coming will be viewed with special interest. The moral and political aspects of the question, which as yet have been but little considered, are not less interesting and important. It is evident that by our laws and customs these new comers will have to be recognized. Their capacity for usefulness is unquestioned. It only remains for practical statesmanship to properly treat the problem which has been so suddenly, and apparently providentially raised, for our consideration.

THE DRIFT OF THE IRISH.

Since the nomination of General GRANT for the Presidency, there has been a constantly increasing defection of Irishmen from the Democratic organization to the Republican party. So far it has not amounted to very much in point of numbers, but it has embraced a large proportion of Irishmen of intellect and political foresight, and particularly of Irishmen, prominent in the Fenian organization, in this country, and others who were compelled to evade British persecution by flight to the United States. We are glad to welcome these recruits to the Republican party, and hope the number will go on increasing until the reproach passes away from the Irish people that they are the mere tails to the political kite of the Democracy—"voting machines," whose ballots give power and prominence to the very worst demagogues known to American politics; such men as FERNANDO WOOD for instance. We will always have political parties in this country, and it is desirable that we should; but we think, as an abstract fact, that it is equally desirable that no section of our foreign population should attach itself to the fortunes of any party, as persistently as the Irish, as a class, have heretofore adhered to the Democratic organization. Of course we feel a natural desire that the Republican party should continue powerful and control the politics and policy of the nation, as long as it remains faithful to its high trust; but we do not think it for the best interests of the country that any particular foreign nationality that may find a home here should attach itself to the Republican party to the same extent that the Irish have to the Democratic party. We mean that it would be better that the foreign element should divide itself between the great political parties into which the country may be divided, just as the American people have done and will do. Then what was good in it would prove a benefit to all organizations, and the evil would be mitigated by being scattered. And the same is true of the negro population, soon to be numbered among the voters of every State of the Union. It is natural that they should now adhere to the Republican party, that carried the war to its successful issue; enfranchised them, and afterwards insured and protected them in all the rights belonging to American citizenship. But hereafter, when issues and parties change, we would deem it a misfortune rather than a benefit should the negroes follow the Republican banner, as they now do, from a blind idolatry to a mere name. We would prefer to see them scatter their strength, so that it could not be said of them, as it has been but little considered, are not less interesting and important. It is evident that by our laws and customs these new comers will have to be recognized. Their capacity for usefulness is unquestioned. It only remains for practical statesmanship to properly treat the problem which has been so suddenly, and apparently providentially raised, for our consideration.

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We all know how true this has been of the Irish people in the United States. Hatred of Great Britain and blind obedience to Democratic Conventions and wire-pullers have heretofore been their most distinguishable characteristics, and it is with a genuine feeling of joy that we see symptoms of a very decided break in the ranks, especially in the latter particular. The Irishmen of education and liberal views who are now, in various parts of the Union, working their way to high position in the Republican party, will be able to do their countrymen much good by breaking the bonds of party slavery that attach the masses to an organization that has outlived its usefulness, and is now merely held together by a traditional reverence for a party name and a blind obedience to party discipline of the most arbitrary character.

There are scores of reasons why the Irish should take their part in aiding the Republican party in the fulfillment of its mission, and not one, that we can see, that should induce them to continue on in the old political treadmill of the Democracy. In its principles and policy the Republican party to-day is essentially American, and just as emphatically anti-English. It upholds the national cause as against English excuses and evasions, on the great questions growing out of the unadjusted balances of the civil war. It is the staunch friend and patron of American industry and labor, as against British capital and pauper labor. In fact on every question, national and international, the Republican party of to-day is the party of progress, of an intense American nationality, and of friendship for every people struggling for liberty and national life—be they Irish or Cuban, Cretan or German.

We would make no bid for the Irish vote. It must come to the Republican party of its own free will, impelled by convictions of duty and not of interest. But we must reiterate what we have heretofore said, that if the movements now in progress shall end in any considerable portion or the Irish-American population cutting loose from the trammels of prejudice and intense partizanship imposed upon them by the Democratic party, the result will prove of the greatest possible benefit to the Irish population as a class, and a very decided advantage to the politics of the whole country, and this we say irrespective of any possible increase to the numerical strength or the Republican party.

The *Cincinnati* Commissioners to build the *Southern* Railroad to Chattanooga have been appointed by the Superior Court. We have the following account of them:

Miles Greenwood has, for energy and public spirit, long been looked upon as the leading citizen of Cincinnati. A self-made man, greatly successful in business, he is one of those whose "word is as good as their bond," and their bond good for all the paper it is for.

William Hooper is a grocer and banker, of large means and general popularity. He is a naturalized citizen for the position that he will doubtless occupy in the Board.

Alexander Ferguson was the author of the law under which the road was established. He is a lawyer of very decided ability, has been a member of the Ohio Senate, and enjoys a high professional and legal talent for the position.

R. M. Bishop is one of the leading merchants of the city, and has lately been also Mayor of Cincinnati. He will doubtless prove a valuable member of the Board of Trustees.

Philip Moddecki is an Israelite and a very successful merchant and banker. He is a man of very high personal character and much respected for his business ability.

It seems strange that there is not a railroad man among them; but this is explained on the theory that the road, being built for the public interests, it is considered best to have none of the trustees interested in other roads, and who might therefore be tempted to manage this great connection for the advantage of those roads rather than for the public interest.

THE city of St. Domingo, whose population is principally black, is represented as a model of morality. Says a correspondent: Its Governor, Ramiro Saez, a brother of the President, is a man of more than ordinary executive ability. With an efficient police force at his control the most perfect quiet constantly prevails. During the five days I have remained in the city I have seen not a single instance of intoxication nor a sign of personal rencontre. Robbery is unknown. The doors of the houses are rarely locked. The people allow their valuables to lie around with perfect indifference. In fact, so orderly is the place under the present rule that the prison has been closed for want of offenders against the laws.

THE Boston *Post* has just come out of a libel suit. A libelous paragraph was inadvertently copied into its columns, which was followed by the earliest possible explanation and retraction. The Court and jury sent the complainant away with little or nothing. We observe in a similar case just determined before the English Court of Exchequer, where the newspaper charged all sorts of corruption and evil-doing against a gentleman of a different party just chosen to Parliament, but ample retraction having been soon made, the old-fashioned legitimate verdict of forty shillings damages was awarded—a merely formal and nominal finding.

THE steamship Wilmington has been chartered for a round trip between St. Louis and New York. A full cargo of freight has been engaged from New York, and more grain and flour is offered than she can take back. The Wilmington is a light draught propeller, of large carrying capacity, and formerly ran between New York and New Orleans. The river is becoming at the present time, and the probability is there will be water enough to float the largest ocean steamships for some time to come.

As an item going to show that ministers of the Gospel are too poorly paid, it is stated that the Presbyterians of Pennsylvania took a census of the ministry a few days ago, in which it appears that out of 511 preachers only 49 receive $1,000 and upward; 172 from $800 to $1,000; 51 from $450 to $600, and 278 from $300 to $450 per year. Most of these figures are lower than the salaries of ordinary mechanics, and the congregations that pay them should feel ashamed of their penuriousness.

MR. BURLINGAME, with his extraordinary mission for the Chinese Emperor, has gone to Berlin, having been successful in treaty making with England and France. That he will be equally as successful in his intercourse with other nations is altogether probable. It is not likely that any one is now disposed to doubt that Mr. Burlingame is a man of extraordinary ability.

THE story of the loss, on the Colorado, of the Powell Scientific Expedition, is almost certainly a fabrication. Every circumstance goes to prove this.

Eugenie to Visit America.

Appletons' Journal announces that Eugenie Montijo, Empress of the French, will visit America next summer. It says that the fact has not been made public, though how it obtained the information is not stated. We quote:

It is generally known that Prince Arthur, second son of the Queen of England, will visit Canada and the United States during the present season, but that the exact time is about to announce has not been made public—that a prince illustrious by position will land on our shores next summer in the person of Eugenie Montijo, grandniether of old Mr. Kilpatrick, of the Ninth Avenue, and sister of Mr. Mallon, and a friend of Washington Irving, whom he very seldom saw. Now Napoleon and Eugenie Montijo, Emperor and Empress of the wonderful world of wealth, lingered at my cottage on the Hudson; the other, when a child, I had on my knees at Grenada! It seems to me that the strangest of the strange dramas of which Paris has been the theater during my lifetime. The last I saw of Eugenie Montijo she was one of the reigning belles of Madrid." Eugenie will not visit the United States as Empress of France, but will travel incog. under an assumed title, which, however, will not prevent her receiving a most cordial and enthusiastic reception wherever she may show herself unofficially. She will be the first of the crowned heads of Europe who has landed on American soil.

The Revolutionary Mob in Paris.

A Paris letter says: It was more than a month ago that the first revolutionary gang got together and went howling through the "Marseillaise" through the streets, breaking things along their route, and putting the policemen to flight by force of numbers. The band got together at one of the meetings in favor of Rochefort, but only, in all probability, as the result of the incendiary words pronounced by the speakers. No one believes it to have been preconcerted. At first only 300 strong, the band numbered 12,000 by the time it arrived at the Bastile—the Meeca of all revolutionary bands. I saw this band in the Latin quarter when it was not over 1,000 strong—I wrote you of it at the time, and predicted that it was only the commencement of something more serious—and never before or since have I seen such a frightful gang. Yes, once, at the execution of Orsini and Pierri, there was something like it; but they did not howl, nor flourish sticks, nor give sinister words, nor demean themselves like people from the Bastile. One wonders where such people come from. An ordinary workman would look like a gentleman in such a crowd, and a student would not think of mixing in it. One can understand that when such a band is formed, with the utmost tenacity. The decision of the question has been postponed to October.

OF England's preparedness to go to war, a London letter says: "Our navy, nominally large, has barely a score of vessels available to take part in the warfare of the day; and even of these many are mere dummies—ships that go by the name of 'iron clads,' but which are utterly unable to resist a single shot from one of the large guns which are exclusively employed in modern vessels of war. We have a militia, but it is a weak and greatly unofficered force, with the most aristocratic of colonels and commanders, and the cowardice of leaders, the very scum of our large towns, for its soldiers. We have also our volunteers, but they would be, even in the case of a defensive war, of less use, if possible, than the militia."

THE *Overland Monthly* gives some interesting particulars of the peculiarities of Chinese funerals. The religious notions concerning them are credited to a period anterior to Buddha or Tao, and they occur on the 4th of April. It is believed that the gates of hell are then opened and that the spirits have a month's holiday. The surviving relatives prepare for their coming with presents and gayety. One hundred and twenty-six hogs baked whole, and ducks, duck, fish, pastry, fruit and wine, rice, candies and spices were provided by the Orientals at the last ghostly visit from their celestial and purgatorial guests. The fourteenth day of the seventh month is usually set apart for a festival for vagrant, pauper and orphan spirits.

THE Supreme Court of North Carolina have decided that, a bond given in 1861 for the price of a slave is valid, and can be collected at law. The act of Congress of July, 1862, granting them the freedom of all slaves employed in the service of the rebellion and the emancipation proclamation of January 1, 1863, were, in the opinion of this Court, effective only within the military lines of the United States, and there was nothing in the purchase and sale of a slave at that time in North Carolina which could be held as opposed to good morals or the public policy of the State. This opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Pearson on the 28th ult.

MANUFACTURING AND SHOP NOTES.

Facts in Brief and Descriptions at a Glance.

Cast iron window heads and sills are destined to displace stone and wood at no distant day. A plain window head and sill made of cast iron costs but five dollars. The same pattern in stone costs seven or eight times the price asked for iron. Recently we were shown some elaborate designs worth ten, twelve and fifteen dollars, which in stone would not cost less than eighty, a hundred and a hundred and twenty. Wood cracks. Stone chips. Neither are as durable as iron. Light brackets and ornaments for panels made of cast iron can be made for a fraction of the cost of wood ornaments. But the greatest argument in favor of the iron is its durability. Iron window heads, sills, brackets, &c., may be uses over again where necessity requires alterations.

Pittsburgh has been noted for the extraordinary rapidity with which it has furnished an almost unlimited variety of manufactured articles to the country. By and by we will have secured a more flattering reputation, based upon the excellence of our work. In one of the most difficult matters, the manufacture of large locomotives for our principal railways, requiring great strength, durability, speed and elegance—all that makes harmony and proportion in the construction and *finish*, an establishment in this city produces work that will compare favorably with anything made in the oldest establishments in the country. In another branch of the same business, the manufacture of light locomotives for tramways, the same degree of excellence is apparent. We argue from this that Pittsburgh, which has made more than her fair share of heavy work of all descriptions, will, in a few years, compete with the East in the manufacture of elegant, light and fine work. The change, in our opinion will be beneficial. We are now work up our own material; the same amount will furnish employment to more hands, more capital will be invested, and the profits, if not so large as in times past, will be based upon a better system. When Pittsburgh works up her fair proportion of her own iron, steel, copper and brass in agricultural implements, fine cutlery, copper ware and pipes, and fine machinery generally, she will be in reality the workshop of the United States. The fact that we have made big cannon and engines need not prevent our entering upon the business of making the most delicate and exact machinery. In short, it seems to us that notwithstanding the reputation we have already acquired as a manufacturing city, we are merely surveying the first step in the life of a great and prosperous manufacturing center.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York papers say that the Philharmonic Society propose to give a musical entertainment of a week's duration, upon a gigantic scale, without anvils or guns, the proceeds to be devoted to the encouragement of music hall which shall be a credit to the city.

The construction of the Pacific road gave employment to thousands of Chinamen, and now that the stupendous work is completed the discharged Celestials are spreading themselves over the Southern country. Instead of spending their earnings in the groggeries and hells of the business cities along the route, they turn their newly-acquired knowledge of this country to immediate advantage by hurrying off to other fields of labor and profit. One steamboat alone, the Missouri, from New Orleans last week carried 500, and others follow by the same routes.

A letter from Salt Lake shows how Brigham Young manages to possess himself of so much of the choicest land of the country: Some of the best land in the Cache Valley is known as the Church farm, and Brigham was anxious to own it, although he had already, by various devices, pre-empted a hundred times as much land as the law allows. Accordingly, he caused a tract five miles long and four miles wide to be fenced in, and secured the services of four "brethren," who respectively put in pastures on four sections; in these they resided the required time, when the shanties were taken by four other men to other sections, etc. They then came to Salt Lake to Brigham Young and received their wages.

Co-operative housekeeping, as explained in the *Atlantic Monthly*, is soon to be undertaken in Old Cambridge, where Mrs. Peirce, who wrote the articles, resides. A considerable number of ladies, among whom are Mrs. Peirce and Mrs. Horace Mann, have agreed to try the experiment of a store room, bakery, kitchen and laundry on the co-operative principle.

An expert locksmith called on the officers of the Ocean National Bank, on Tuesday, and offered to pick the combination lock on their safe, if they would let him. The door was locked, the President only knowing the combination, which was a single one out of some millions that the lock afforded, and then submitted it to the smith, who in a very few minutes had it open. So it seems there is a way of overcoming the seeming impossibility of hitting upon the exact figures. The locksmith said he could teach the trick to a person of ordinary capacity in a very few minutes.

The New York postoffice always sends to Europe a much greater number of letters than it receives from that part of the world. For last month of May, it sent away 420,553 letters and received 391,062. This seems to show that the mass of the foreigners settled in this country write home to their old friends oftener than the latter write to them.

Thus far we have heard of the drowning of about forty persons by the late terrible deluge in Kansas. It was the heaviest flood ever known in that region, and the extent of the damage cannot be estimated.

Chicago is said to be crowded to overflowing with emigrants from Canada, many of whom seek employment. A few nights ago the police made a raid on a concert saloon and took prisoners some seventy drunken vagabonds. The report adds that a majority were Canadians.

A Canadian paper of a late date says: The journals of the province still continue to chronicle the movement of our people towards the United States. The movement has really assumed a alarming proportions, and in spite of reasoning on its causes, continues without any signs of abatement. The exodus of the months of March and April were the most numerous in point of numbers, but May thus far has shown that another class of our citizens are determined to cast their lot with the people across the border."

PERSONAL.

General McClellan intends to make a tour through Canada and the Northwest during the summer, and will not spend the season at Long Branch, as has been reported.

The arrival of Mr. Curtin, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of *The London Daily News*, "is being looked forward to by all classes of Russians as a great political event. From what Mr. Curtin has already said he is hailed as a Russophile who will do his best to cement a Russo-American alliance in view of a speedy settlement of the Alabama claims, and of a solution of the Eastern and Central Asiatic questions."

Mr. Goldwin Smith, in a letter of personal vindication directed to the *Rochies*, says, with reference to the Sumner controversy: "I do not know, and in my former letter I recognized the fact, that the American people in general are too sensible and right-minded to wish for war. But no man's self-esteem will wish for peace. They drift through diplomatic complications, under the influence of excited passions, into situations in which war becomes inevitable."

The President shows his good sense by taking frequent vacations from the atmosphere and the work of Washington. His next trip will begin at out the 15th of July, will continue several weeks, and will include visits to Long Branch, the White Mountains, and a participation in the commencement and the centennial celebration of Dartmouth College. Gen. Grant's trip to the Pacific coast, if made at all this season, will come later; and, meanwhile, we shall be glad to see him again and often in New England.

Wales won $25,000 on Pretender. He may lose his head on the same.

Mr. Gales, of the *National Intelligencer*, formerly a power in the land, but now defunct, was the first newspaper man at the seat of Government to introduce short-hand reporting in Congress. He was himself an expert in stenography, and the illustrious men of both Houses, like Webster, and Calhoun, and Clay, and Lowndes, and John Quincy Adams, and Edward Everett, esteemed it the highest compliment to have their speeches reported by him in person.

The Philadelphia Library Company hesitates to accept the magnificent endowment intended for it by the late Dr. Rush, on account of the hard conditions with which it is burdened. The citizens and the proprietors of the old library prize its freedom and usefulness too highly to incur the risk of sacrificing them by accepting restrictions to which they have never been accustomed, and from which no one intended for use ought always to be free. The most objectionable of the conditions required is the removal of the library to a comparatively remote and undesirable part of the city, and upon this the testator insisted with the utmost tenacity. The decision of the question has been postponed to October.

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THE OHIO RIVER.

Preparations for Making it Permanently Navigable—Improvement of the Allegheny.

M. P. Clark, in a second article in the New York *Tribune* on the subject of the Ohio, again urges the importance of the work as a means of diverting the great commerce of the North and West from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic cities. "It should be stated and kept in view," says the writer, "that the Ohio, being improved, and made permanently navigable, the Allegheny, from Olean to Pittsburgh, would, as a necessary consequence, be speedily improved, so as to open a new water line from New York to the Ohio, through which barges could be transported from New York to St. Louis without breaking bulk, and then, through such a line, heavy tonnage could be carried for about one-third the expense of rail way charges.

"If great water lines were permanently open so as to allow the farmers of the West to be their own shippers, and consign their own products to well known houses in New York, there would be fewer middlemen between the producers and consumers; and the capitalists in breadstuffs won id find it difficult to control the market, and make the consumers pay the greater cost of trasportation by rail.

"Whenever fails to comprehend the importance of canals and water lines in moving the heavy tonnage of commerce, or would dispense with their construction, imposes a heavy burden upon the consumers of the great staples of prices, and upon all the industrial pursuits of the country. Better prices to the producer and lower prices to the consumer would inevitably result from increased facilities for cheap transportation between the great West and the Atlantic States and workshops of the East.

"There can be no gainsaying the fact that heavy and bulky freight is carried cheaper by the canal boat than by rail, and should, therefore, for transportation by water whenever it is possible to do so; and wherever this rule is violated in the interests of large speculators in breadstuffs, the consumer pays the additional cost of transportation."

The writer then proceeds to discuss the plans proposed to make the Ohio permanently navigable. Relative to wing dams over the shoals and rapids of the river, he says they should be directly opposed to each other, or alternate upon one side and the other. They would not only deepen the water by throwing the whole volume into the channel, but would also, at the same time, extend the rapids over a greater space, and so reduce the fall per mile by extending the inclined plane of the shoal or rapids. Such dam would not retard the passage of boats or barges, as there would be no lock to pass through. This mode of improvement could be made at a trifling expense, and, except at extraordinary low stages of water, would suffice to make the Ohio navigable for one or more months in the year, except when impeded by ice. The ice, in solid masonary, it any, would be required in building such wing dams, and the abundance of suitable materials, all along the bed of the river, or in the cliffs and hillsides through the valley, would reduce the cost to a very low figure. " " " Some idea of the cost of such improvement may be had from thus: A wing dam, say 1,500 feet in length, 30 feet wide at the bottom and 15 feet at the top, and 4 feet high, would contain 5,000 cubic yards. Suppose it cost $5 per cubic yard to fill in the rock—the stone being handy for the fact that sandstone in cliffs is generally found upon one side of the river, or of the shoals and rapids occur, or may be taken from the bed of the stream, this cost, per cubic yard, is believed to be far from being high; the total cost of one wing dam would be only $6,000. Now, suppose 500 such dams averaging the same cubic contents, and the entire cost would be $3,000,000. This estimate is only an approximation to the actual expense of the work, however, considering the abundance, proximity, and facility of obtaining the necessary materials, of stone and coarse gravel for such wing dams, it is believed that there are plenty of men residing in the Valley of the Ohio who would be glad to contract for the work at $3 per cubic yard. At this rate the entire improvement would cost only the trifling sum of $1,500 per mile.

A second plan for improving the Ohio is by locks and dams. By this plan the Ohio would be converted into a vast canal, with a capacity sufficient to float the commerce of the whole continent. The distance from Pittsburgh (by the river) to Cairo is 977 miles. The whole fall is 425 feet, or an average descent of five inches per mile. To overcome this entire fall would require 50 locks or pairs of locks—one for the ascending and one for the descending trade—with an average lift of 8½ feet. The pools erected by such a system of locks and dams would vary in length as follows:

Between Pittsburgh and Wheeling	10 miles.
Wheeling and Cincinnati	17 miles.
Cincinnati and Louisville	25 miles.
Louisville and Portland	1 mile.
Portland and Evansville	42 miles.
Evansville and Cairo	37 miles.

This assumption contemplates the necessity of converting the river, through its whole extent, into a canal, wherever such is the favorable condition and easy flow of fall; but, in its lowest stages of water, consisting of long deep pools. But it is presumed, in order to convert it into a grand slack-water navigation, but little than one-half of the aforesaid number of locks and dams would be required.

Among the average cost of these locks and dams to be $500,000 for each pair, the whole expense would be only $12,500,000. No parallel to such a magnificent canal or slack-water navigation could be found in the world. None have more fully the locks of the same length. Considering the abundance of fine oak timber and stone as before mentioned, it is confidently believed that this great work could be constructed within said $12,500,000, or about $12,500 per mile, to make the whole commencement of trade with ten times the capacity of the Erie Canal enlarged. As the river were thus improved, not an extra acre of land would be necessarily overflowed, and it is believed that in a sanitary point of view the whole valley would be benefited rather than injured; and no depth of water would be all the way five feet in the channel, there would be little or no obstruction from ice during the winter, or at any rate far less than in the natural state of the river.

Such grand results, at an expense comparatively so trifling, were never before submitted to public consideration, and the wonder is that this great subject has not received that careful investigation which the growing necessities of the trade and commerce of the world imperiously demand. The opening of our great Pacific Railways, and of the Suez Canal, invests this great work with an increased importance.

FROM BOSTON.

A Visit to the Consumptives' and Children's Home.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOME,
BOSTON, June 28th, 1869.

I have visited the Consumptives' and Children's Home, Nos. 10 and 11 Willard street, Boston, and had an interesting interview with Dr. Charles Cullis, the originator and founder of this institution. Dr. C. is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He is about thirty-seven years of age; is a devoted christian; and began without personal means, in 1864, but by faith, to provide for the indigent consumptive and their offspring, on the same process carried on by Rev. George Muller, of Bristol, with the Orphans' Home. He was in fear and doubt for two years whether it was God's will the first donations was one dollar. His first report in October, 1865, showed he had received and expended nearly $6,000, having obtained a house and conveniences. From October, 1867, to October, 1868, he received and expended $17,353. He has now seven houses. Every month or every day, donations of money and every necessary are received from all parts of the country, Europe and South America. There are no solicitations made only at a throne of Grace; no advertisements, promises, pledges, or endowments, to sustain the institution. All the gifts are from the spontaneous offerings of the donor, but directly by Him who feeds the ravens. He was requested to get an Act of Incorporation, and get an endowment, but Dr. C. declined, as it would destroy his whole system. There are now in the institution forty children and consumptives, of all classes of the indigent, and for the most part totally bereft of the love and affection of a mother for her offspring. The reports are curious and interesting, to a benevolent mind, as they show the faithfulness of God to His word in twenty-five cents each, the proceeds of the benefit of the entertainment, Dr. Cullis has come sent to Pittsburgh. Dr. C. is often driven to straits. The day I saw him he had not a dollar on hand. Dr. C. of himself, would have never chosen this course of life, but was led into it by the voice of duty. Another year might take him for an example and would likely find in Dr. C. It is a Higher Power who raises up a few in each generation, like Hoare, Muller and Cullis, and if we find our wills submitted to His will, we will move in our legitimate spheres, "for man deviseth his way but the Lord directeth his steps." G. A.

STATE NEWS.

An individual named Richard Loucks has been creating a sensation in Lancaster and Harrisburg by personating Gen. Longstreet, of Confederate fame. He was wined and dined and greeted in both places. On Sunday he was discharged from prison at Harrisburg, after a prayer in his behalf by a clergyman present in the police court. Loucks promised to reform.

A fellow giving his name as Professor Warner visited Harrisburg and obtained money from a number of business men to pay him for a balloon ascension, in which his wife and two children were to accompany him. On Monday Market Square was crowded with anxious people to witness the ascension, but no Professor Warner appeard, and the matter was voted a sell.

Local freight cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad have suffered for some months past at Harrisburg from thieves. On Sunday morning, a negro, named Henry Jordan, alias Hall, who has already served a term in the Penitentiary for the same offence, was caught in one of the cars helping himself to its contents. He was promptly arrested and committed for a hearing.

The Insane Asylum, near Harrisburg, now contains four hundred and three inmates, all under treatment. There is said to be the largest number ever within its walls.

On Monday, June 14th, a bear weighing over 600 pounds was killed in Gregg township, Union county.

The chances are that the apple yield in Pennsylvania this fall will be the largest it has been for a number of years. Should this hold good all over the country, the poor man may once again have a barrel of apples in his cellar. For three years past the fruit has been scarcely only to oranges in point of expensiveness.

Lake Erie Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 387, located at Girard, advertise for the whereabouts of Dr. John Fink, Esq., who mysteriously disappeared from Meadville on or about the 29th of April last. Zinn, who is a member of good standing, is twenty-six years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high; black hair and eyes; thin, dark mustache; florid complexion; one upper front tooth gone; stout in carriage, carrying his head high; quick but low spoken, and sometimes hesitating considerably; inclined to be social. Dressed in dark brown suit of clothes, with silk coat, collar and cuffs; brown, stiff round-top hat; light overcoat.

A telegram has been received at Girard, Erie county, announcing that Charles White, the lad who left home, traveling with Tanyer Menagerie, was actually eaten up by the lions on Friday night in a small town in Michigan. He is said to have been struck on the shoulder by the paw of a lion, and fatally wounded. His home is in Rochester, knocked down, and the others at once fell upon the animal and before killing him eaten of the lad torn him to pieces and devoured the greater portion of his body.

A WRITER in the Boston *Traveller* who says he has resided in Nova Scotia for three years, and speaks from an intimate association with the people, says that the annexation party has grown so rapidly within two years as to number at present more than half the population. In its ranks are the most active, determined and enterprising young men of the Province, and it needs only a little judicious help in the way of countenance and encouragement from the American people to push the movement along to a legitimate issue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON the estate of WALTER R. BATEMAN, decd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will please make payment, and those having claims will present them for

MARY BATEMAN, Administratrix,
Butler street, between Ferry-third and Forty-fourth streets, seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh, June 23, 1869. 7th

NOTICE.

DEPOT FOR THE UNITED STATES OF

E. & M. BOLLMAN'S

IMPERIAL FRENCH WINE

VINEGAR,

WITH

BOLLMAN & CARL, 63 South Gay St., BALTIMORE, Md.

Depot in Pittsburgh, Pa., with WATT, LANG & CO., 172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

Grant & Williams' Navies,

IN BUTTS AND CADDIES.

Premium Black Sweet Tobacco,

RICHMOND, VA.

This old established and popular brand of Sweet Tobacco, can now be had of all Wholesale Dealers. A trial will soon determine its superiority over other brands.

WM. A. BOYD & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BALTIMORE.

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No Merchant, Lawyer or Business Man should be without them, as they keep papers neat, clean and compact.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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We will Register all kinds of Government Bonds

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder Absolute Security against Theft, Loss or Destruction.

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Holders of Coupon Bonds,

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Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 7, 1869.

There was quite a stringent feeling in our local money market to-day. Borrowers complain that their paper cannot be discounted. There has been a good deal of paper made in the course of semi-annual settlements, which, in an ordinary condition of the money market, the banks are anxious to take, but it appears that they are generally too poor at present to afford the necessary discount favors to many deserving parties.

—In New York the week opens on a stringent money market. Up to the time of writing the larger number of call loans among the brokers have been made at *one-sixteenth of one per cent. per day* in addition to the legal rate; exceptional transactions are reported at one-eighth of one per cent., and as low as one-sixteenth of one per cent. per day without legal interest added. This condition is contrary to what had generally been expected, and can only be accounted for by the locking up of the currency which is going out of the Treasury from the first to the third day of the month. A report was circulated on Saturday last, to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury would purchase three millions of bonds this week, but the subsequent failure of the report has somewhat shaken confidence in this direction. The market for commercial paper is without change, the sales being exceptional and rates irregular and not quotable.

The different markets reflect the disappointment at the continued monetary stringency. Government bonds at the first call were generally a fraction lower than on Saturday, and at twelve o'clock cut were heavy and still lower. Considering that at this season there is usually a brisk demand for the reinvestment of dividends, &c., and that this year the Treasury are steady purchasers, the only reason which can be assigned for the heaviness of the market is the monetary stringency.

Messrs. Jos. H. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
1862 5-20's	121½	121½	121½
1864 5-20's	119¾	119¾	119¾
1865 5-20's, old	119¾	119¾	119⅝
1865 5-20's, new	116	116	116
1867 5-20's	116	116	116
1868	116⅛	116	116
10-40's	107¼	107¼	107¼
Gold	134	134¼	134¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	July 6.	July 7.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. bonds, 1881	116¾	116¾	...	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862	121½	121½	...	¼
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	119¾	119¾	...	¼
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865, 1883	118½	...	...	...
U. S. B new iss. 5-20's, 865	116½	...	...	...
U. S. B new iss. 5-20's, '67, 1868	116½	...	...	¼
U. S. B new iss. 5-20's, 68, 1868	116	...	...	¼
U. S. 10-40's	108½	...	...	...

—In reference to Tennessee bonds the Nashville *Banner* says: "We learn from the Comptroller that some of the railroads in West Tennessee, heavily indebted to the State in the way of bonds loaned them, and which it was at first thought would not pay any of the July interest this year, have expressed a determination to come forward and liquidate the interest claims against them. The different railroads of the State will be indebted for interest on the 1st of July the round sum of $150,000. The Comptroller has the assurance of getting a considerable portion of this pretty promptly, and thinks that the whole amount will be paid in by fall. With this view of the case, the State finances certainly look more hopeful, and the State authorities think our bonds will go up under this improved aspect of affairs."

—A special dispatch from St. Louis, says R. J. Turstate, upon whose representations the New York *Evening Post* alleged some days since it based an editorial, stating that Missouri would pay the interest upon her bonds in gold, publishes a card in to-day's *Democrat*, in which he says: "The New York Post did not act in bad faith with me, nor with any truth, communicate and assert that I represented myself to them as any official person whatever. Their editorial was based upon the official correspondence, and such information as could be gleaned by any one from the Auditor and Treasurer's report to the last session of the Legislature. The gentleman whom was given to a New York Bohemian, and these items elaborated into articles that appeared in the *Post*. I am not in public correspondence. I believed the interest would be paid in coin. I myself and associates bought $2,000 of Missouri bonds at prices ranging from 82 to 85, all of which we have since sold at 87 and 88 1/2 we had any other information. How any Republican can insist upon the payment of the 5-20 bonds in coin when they do not so express it on their face, and which purchasers paid forty cents on the dollar in depreciated paper, while he resists the payment of State bonds in coin paid for by purchasers in gold at eighty-five to ninety, and stipulating upon their face, payable in gold and silver, is a consistency that I cannot be understood. I believe the State is legally bound to pay the interest on her bonds in coin, and the parties with whom I am connected, propose to force her to fulfill her solemn pledge, by mandamus if possible."

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 810 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

July 7, 1869.	10 00	11 20	12 50	1 45	3 00
	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M
New York Central	190½	189	189½	189	189¾
Hudson River	...	...	140	139½	...
Harlem	...	...	...	...	...
Reading	96¾	96¾	97⅛	97	97⅛
Michigan Central	...	...	...	...	...
Michigan Southern	107	106¾	107¾	107	107¾
Illinois Central	...	...	126	...	127
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	131	131	132	132½	132½
Fort Wayne	134	133¾	134	133	134
Chicago and Rock Island	107	106¾	107	106¾	107
Chicago and Northwestern	85	84	85¾	84¾	85¾
Do preferred	...	114½	115	114½	115½
Toledo and Wabash	...	...	...	...	...
Toledo and Wabash, pref	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	...	126	...	125	127
St. Paul	...	84½	...	84½	84¾
St. Paul, preferred	...	84½	...	84½	84¾
Ohio and Mississippi	...	30	...	30	...
Pacific Mail	...	376	...	377	378
Western Union Telegraph	...	59	...	58¾	58¾
Adams Express	...	...	...	...	...
Merchants Union Express	...	40	...	40	40
American M. U. Express	...	26	...	26	26½
Wells, Fargo Express	...	68½	...	68	68
Gold	...	...	...	...	...

☞Ex-Dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	190⅝	189	...	½
Hudson River	142¼	139¾	...	3
Harlem	142	140	...	2
Reading	97	97½	½	...
Mich. Central	...	...	...	...
Mich Southern	106¾	107½	¾	...
Illinois Central	...	126	...	...
Cleve. and Pitts	133	134½	1½	...
Fort Wayne	135	134	...	1
Chicago and North.	86	85¾	...	¼
do preferred	95	94⅝	...	⅜
Rock Island	117½	117	...	½
Tol. and Wabash	74	70¾	...	3½
do. preferred	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	130	127	...	2
St. Paul	74½	74½	...	¾
do preferred	84	84½	½	...
Ohio and Miss	32	31½	...	½
Pacific Mail	38⅝	39	¾	...
Western U. Tel	58	57¾	...	¼
Adams Express	59½	58¾	...	¾
Merch U. Express	...	...	...	...
American M. U. Ex	40	40	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	69	68½	...	½
United States Ex	70	68	...	2

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 7, 1869. }

There is only a moderate trade doing in our general markets. In no particular branch of business is there much activity. Flour is in fair demand. There is very little doing in grain. Groceries are quiet and dull. Bacon is in fair demand. There is very little change to note in prices from those ruling for some time past.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market for old apples is over. An occasional sale is made at nominal rates for a prime to choice article at $6 50@8 00 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Very little inquiry and nominal at $1 75@2 25 for good to extra.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for choice butter. The general sales of choice packed or roll are made at 32@36c, with some sales of extra at 36@37c. Common and inferior are dull and command only nominal rates.

EGGS—Choice selected command 23c ₱ dozen.

LARD OIL—Market steady at $1 48 ₱ gallon for extra No. 1, and $1 35 ₱ gallon for No. 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair demand and market steady. We quote shoulders at 16½c; ribsides 17½c; clearsides 18½c; canvassed sugar cured hams 20½c; plain sugar cured hams 20c; breakfast bacon 20½c; dried beef 21c; lard in tierces 12c, and in buckets 12c ₱ lb; and mess pork at $31 50.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seed and prices not quotable.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull. We quote choice apples at 12@13c, and peaches 18@19c for halves and 30@32c for quarters.

POTATOES—Sweet potatoes are nearly played out, and prices are nominal. Choice peachblows may be quoted nominally at $5 ₱ bush, many sales are made under and but few over that price. New potatoes sell at $3 25@3 75 ₱ bbl as to quality.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 70@1 85, and $1 80@1 90 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Receipts by country wagons good, and prices may be quoted at $20@23 ₱ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale ₱ hundred, 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 75, sweepings $2 00.

FLOUR—There is a fair demand from store for well known brands of flour and holders are firm, and for job lots of choice. While the market is fully supplied, prices are nominal and dull. We quote from store nominally good, in barrels, at $5 50@6 00; choice spring in barrels $6 50@6 75, and in sacks $6 25@6 75; winter wheat in bbls $7 75, and in sacks $6 75@7 00. The Pearl Mill prices as follows: Pearl Mill three star, extra family, in barrels, $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $9 50, and in sacks $8 00, choice selected red winter wheat flour, in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $8 00; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $8 00, and in sacks $8 50. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 80; in sacks, $7 50 ₱ bbl; choice winter wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 ₱ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 ₱ bbl; good extra and baker's bonts, $5 50.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, sold by the pound of bushels, $3 75, and by the bushel 75@80c.

GRAIN—There is a fair demand for wheat at the mill. There is a fair demand for wheat at $1 35 for No. 1 red, and $1 50@1 55 for white winter. Oats are in moderate request at 61@65c ₱ bushel from store. Corn is quoted at 85@90c ₱ bushel from store, in depot and wharf car corn sells at 75@76c, and from store at 75@76c ₱ bushel. Rye is selling at 90c ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and nominally at $1 50 ₱ bushel for choice. No. 1 spring wheat, 90c.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at 95@96½; Common rectified $1 and proof rectified $1 ₱ bbl. Rye and hair corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

Groceries.

Business is, generally speaking, quite dull at present, and we may now expect dullness to rule during the harvest months. Prices have not changed since our last report, although all kinds of goods are firm at the quotations. No. 1 mackerel are scarce and firm, and are scarce and firm at quotations, which are for full weight. Short weights can be bought at lower figures. Lake herring and white fish are in full supply. We quote as follows for good articles:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in mats, 33@35c; Rio, 26@28c; Laguayra, 27½@28c; St. Domingo, 25½@ prime, 24@c; fair, 23½@c; good, 23@24c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, Imperial to Hyson, 90@$1 80; Imperial and Gunpowder, do., $1 25@1 80; Japan, $1 00@1 25; Oolong, $1@$1 60 for good choice.

SYRUPS—White drips $1 1⅝ silver drips $1; Louisville, $1 00; fair to good, 90@95c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 85c for choice; Porto Rico, 65@75c.

RAW SUGARS—New Orleans, good, 13½@; prime, 14c; Porto Rico, good, 13½@; prime, 14c; Cuba, good, 13c; prime, 14c; choice, 14½@. Demerara, 18c.

REFINED SUGARS—Hards, 16½@; A, 15½@; B, 15½@; C, 15@; Yellow, 14½@14½c.

SUGAR HOUSE—10½@11½c.

RICE—Carolina 9½@10c.

VINEGAR—We offer white wine vinegar, in original packages, 25c; cider vinegar, 22c ₱ gal.

FISH—No. 1 Mackerel, $20 ₱ bbl; 1 Shore Mackerel, $20 00; No. 1 Labrador Herring, $6 50; large, $4 00; No. 1 large, 100 lbs, $7 25; No. 3 medium, $12 50, smallfish, large, 96 ₱ lb. White Fish, $8 50; Lake Herring, $6 37½@3 50.

SODA—English Bicarb, 7c; American, 6½@; Salt, 5½c.

SPICES—Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 40c; Nutmegs, $1 25; Cassia, 30c; Ginger, 20@25c, to-day.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The following are the late quotations: Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 24c; for full weights, which have been reduced; full weights, 23c; Babbitt's soap, 12c; Kirkpatrick, 11½c; Dobbins' soap, 12c; Colgate's Family, 8c; Best Family, 10c; Silver Gloss 12c; Corn starch 12½c; Satin Gloss 12c.

TAR—North Carolina $3 75@5, small and large barrels.

BROOMS—$4 50@6 00 ₱ dozen.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, July 8, 1869. }

The oil market yesterday closed firmer for July—later options continued weak—at 46½c —an advance of ½c over closing prices of last week. There is no quotable change in either refined or crude for future delivery. The following are the sales reported:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls spot at 44½c
1,000 bbls spot at 45c
1,000 bbls, S. O., (Gravity) 44½c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls, 500 each, August and September, 33c
2,500 bbls, 500 each, August to December, ... 37½c
2,000 bbls, 1,000 each, July and August ..... P. T.
2,000 bbls, 1,000 each, August, September and October 33½c
500 bbls, July 8 ..... 33½c
1,000 bbls, August 1 ..... 33 c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 7, 10:00 A. M.—At the closing last evening crude was firm but quiet at 16½c in bulk, refined quiet at 37½c, scarcely anything doing; small sale for last half August at 33½c, o. o.

NEW YORK, July 7, 2:00 P. M.—Market quiet but firm at 16½@16⅝c for crude and 37½c for refined.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 10:00 A. M.—Market quiet and weaker; prime light straw to white Sic-tinted whale 37½@38½; crude 16½c.

OIL CITY, July 7, 12 M.—Market firm but entirely nominal; no transactions reported at 33 .50 @35 00.

TITUSVILLE, July 7, 2:30 P. M.—Market quiet and firm; bids on upper creek at 45 25@5 50 on lower creek at $5 50; sales 200 bbls at $5 25.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 7, 2 P. M.—Market dull and quiet at $4 75.

ROUSSVILLE, July 7, 2 P. M.—About 40 cars sold at 55 400@5 05; market excited.

TITUSVILLE, July 7.—Market firm, at a slight advance, at $5 25.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 7.—Petroleum quiet; Liverpool unchanged. London 18½d. Refined a little unsettled, at 31½@32½c. Crude firm at 16½@c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Spot, 31½@33½c; July, 33½@34c; August, 33½@34c; September, 33½@ October 33½c. Market quiet and nothing doing; crude dull at 16½@16⅝c.

TITUSVILLE, July 7, 12:00 M.—Market firmer; holders are asking an advance; buyers are not interested to offer more.

OIL CITY, PA., July 7, 12 M.—Market quiet; sales reported 33 .50@35 00; 33 .50@35 75.

TIDIOUTE, July 7, 2 P. M.—Market quiet; sales small lots at $5 10.

THOMASVILLE, PA., July 7, 2 P. M.—Market quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Spot 31½c; July 32½; August [illegible]; September and October 33½c; August to December 32½c. Crude, during August, 17c; bulk; no bbls month 16½c. Market closed dull and firm.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R and P. R. R. Oil Line.

MONDAY, July 5.

J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 360 bbls ref to Wardens & Co, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros. & Co, 952 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Gibbons Oil Company, 705 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 723 bbls ref to Warden, Philadelphia.

Montgomery, Koehler & Co, 270 bbls ref to Warden.

Fawcett, L S & Co, 400 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Thos Hackett, 54 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

B H Morgan, 53 bbls refined to Warden & Frew, Philadelphia.

Peacock & Beeson, 50 bbls refined to G W White, Philadelphia.

Lyons & Co, 557 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 299 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

TUESDAY, July 6.

B H Morgan, 102 bbls refined to Warden & Frew, Philadelphia.

Keystone Oil Works, 100 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1869. }

CATTLE.—The run of cattle this week has not been as heavy as on the two previous last week, and the quality generally is not as good. The market up to last evening was inactive, but opened quite brisk this morning—as over 500 head were weighed before 10 o'clock A. M. Prices of last week were fully maintained, and on the best grades there is from 12@25 ₱ hundred of an advance. Good to extra may be quoted at from $7 50@8 12; decent to fair at $6 50@7 25, and rough steers and cows at 5@6c; bulls at 4@5c and stockers at $4 50@5 75. There is not a light inquiry for stock steers.

HOGS—The run has been only fair and the market a little dull, although without much change in prices from those ruling last week. Philadelphia hogs are quoted at from $9 00 to 9 75; Baltimore hogs at $9 02@9 25, and Yorkers at $8 50@9 00 to 100.

SHEEP.—There has been a fair run of sheep this week, though not as large as last week, and prices of the good grades are about 25c ₱ 100 higher—selling to-day at from $4 00@4 25, and for the best $4 50@5 00. Common and inferior grades are slow of sale and command nominal prices, the holder generally willing to accept almost any offer made. There are too many of this kind sent to market, far more than wanted, and certainly when some of them brought a great distance, are disposed of as low as $1 00@2 00 per head, somebody is losing money. Choice sheep find a ready sale at full prices.

Allegheny Market.

CATTLE—There was but a limited demand this week for cattle, although the supply was light, not aggregating over 600 head, and a good many were left over for another week or driven to Central Yards. Good cattle, as usual, commanded full prices, but there were not not many of that quality offered. The general run was common to medium, and were disposed of, as far as sales could be effected, at nominal and low rates. We quote the best as sold at 7 00@8 00; fair to good at $6 50@7 25, and common at $5 00@6 25 ₱ hundred. Stockers were in fair supply, but not much inquired for, and the general bulk were held over for another market.

HOGS—The market was very dull, there being but a light demand. A few sales were made in a retail way at $9@10 per hundred as to quality. The supply was good.

SHEEP—The supply aggregated some 1,200 head—a larger number than the market required the present week. There were but few good sheep on the market; the great body being composed of common and inferior. This quality, as far as sales were effected, brought entirely nominal prices. The few good offered commanded full prices, say from $4 00@4 50 ₱ hundred for good to prime fat mutton, and for very extra $4 75. Lambs were in fair supply and ranged from $1 00 to $4 75 per head as to quality. There were no wholesale buyers in the market, and the few sales made were confined to the supplying of our city butchers. A large number were left over unsold.

Wool.

The harvest season being near at hand we do not expect the offerings of clip to be so large for some time to come. In some sections we hear that the bulk of the wool is already sold —consisting mainly of low and medium wools, and ranging from 30@35c. In the fine wool sections of Pennsylvania, not a large amount is yet sold. Buyers are not disposed to pay over 40@43c. As the harvest season is at hand it is not probable that the fine wools will sell to any extent until after harvest. Local operators have in some places, by competition, forced up prices, but no disposition on the part of eastern manufacturers and dealers to pay over 40@43c. We annex from our exchanges the following extracts:

From Steele & Southwick's Circular, dated Philadelphia, July 3d:

"The new clip is now coming forward freely, and meets an active inquiry for the medium grades. The stocks of old are now run very low, and the manufacturers have been compelled to come into market to replenish supplies. At fresh points in the West there is more or less excitement, and prices there have reached a relatively higher point than now prevails on the sea board. At some places the competition among buyers is so great that they are paying 5@7c more than the quotations here warrant. The market for manufactured goods continues most unsatisfactory."

Walter Brown & Co.'s Circular of July 1 says: "During the month of June the market has been moderately active, and although the stock of wools is unusually light, buyers generally have purchased sparingly at current rates. Within the past week, however, owing to the slowness with which the new wool comes forward, there has been more disposition to pick up the few lots that still remain of last year's clip.

"The condition of the market for woolen goods remains unimproved, and manufacturers find but little encouragement in the sales of their productions to meet purchasers of Wilson's material, except at low prices; and yet, in the face of this important fact, Western operators are paying more for their wools than at the close of last season, and relatively higher than can be obtained on the present market.

"In many parts of the West, the competition which has caused this advance, has probably been stimulated by a feeling of rivalry among buyers and a desire to see who can handle the largest clip. There seems to be a feeling among the three to five cents per pound more for their wool than the eastern market will warrant, and then they would be o bliged to pay by more judicious management, they are throwing away their chances of doing their operations.

The fact that the clip of this year will be less than that of last, will not have a tendency to advance prices which many suppose, from the circumstances that the reports of early rains and Texas will be larger than before, and in a measure make up for the deficiency in other sections. It is also to be noted that in Europe foreign wools are very low, and at a little further decline in gold, would be pressed for sale in this market under the present tariff so as to safely compete with our fine wools.

The probability that the present stringency in the money market may continue during the fall, at which time there will undoubtedly be large calls for funds to move the grain and cotton crops, will be a matter of interest to holders of wool will be inclined to reduce their large stocks in order to raise money, and that the parcels then pressed upon a dull market will cause a decline in prices.

Looking at the situation from this standpoint, we do not feel at all satisfied with the prospect for our Western friends who are operating in wool, and who may have been drawn into paying extreme prices, and we would again urge them to be cautious in the remainder of their purchases, to sell their goods promptly, and to realise on them without unnecessary delay.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 7, 1869.

River falling slowly, with about six feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 82° at 5 P. M. C.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., July 7, 1869.

River falling, with four feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 77° at 4 P. M. W.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, July 7, 1869.

River falling slowly, with seven feet of water. Weather clear. Thermometer 80° at 6 P. M. C.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., July 7, 1869.

River falling slowly, with twenty-eight inches of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer at 6 P. M. F.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 7, 1869.

Boats passed down—Jas. Rhodes No. 4 at 3 P. M. Passed up: Mountain Belle at 12 M., R. R. Hudson at 4 P. M., and Telegraph at 5 P. M. River falling. Weather clear and hot. H.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Cheriolin.....Phillips.....Beaver.
Allena May.....Flanegan.....Geneva.

Departed.

Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Franklin.....G. W. Clarke.....Geneva.
Cheriolin.....Phillips.....Geneva.
New State.....Muhleman.....Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet eight, falling.

The Monongahela marks last evening indicated six feet eight inches, and falling. The weather during the day was pleasant. On the wharf business was dull, freights to the lower ports being scarce.

THE towboat Albion is coming up with three barges of iron ore.

THE Mary Davage and barges have 500 tons of iron for Ashland, Ky.

THE R. C. Gray, Capt. Whitaker, was announced to leave St. Louis for this port on Wednesday.

THE steamer Glasgow, Capt. Robinson, was announced to leave St. Louis for this port on Wednesday.

THE mail boat Williams is engaged in wrecking the mail boat Americus, sunk and burned near Warsaw on the 8th of December last.

GEN. WHITZEL advertises for proposals for the excavation of 14,000 cubic yards of earth out of the mouth of the Louisville and Portland canal. Bids will be received until July 8th.

EXPRESS.—The steamer Ida Rea, Capt. Jones, arrives on the 8th. We believe that the United States Mail Line will there have a full freight for her $21,000—nearly enough to buy a steamboat for this trip.

CAPTAIN CHENOWETH wants a low water market for the Cincinnati and Memphis trade. Better charter the Ida Rea, as she and comes all low water proof, high or low water.

IN TOWN.—We were pleased, yesterday, to meet our old friend, Captain Jacob Reno, of Reno, of Cincinnati, now on a visit to his friends. The Captain is in the enjoyment of excellent health. Long may it continue.

THE new steamer Lotus No. 3, Capt. Daniels, is announced for Cairo, Memphis and Cincinnati. This boat will go through without reshipping, giving shippers a fine opportunity to forward their goods south.

WILMINGTON is the name of the steamship which left New York for St. Louis and return. The St. Louis *Democrat* knows of one standing bet that the Wilmington will not reach that port before the first day of August.

THE fine passenger steamer Katie Putnam, Captain G. W. Reed, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Putnam is a regular packet, having superior accommodations, and in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. William Harrison does the honors in the office.

MONONGAHELA WHARFAGE RECEIPTS.—Our very efficient and obliging City Treasurer, Boyle, has paid into the city Treasury for wharfage the sum of $2,000 for the month of June, and for February to July 1st. This shows very conclusively that so far as the Monongahela River is concerned we have the right man in the right place.

THE Louisville *Gazette* says a number of persons who came up on the excursion train from Louisville saturday, on free tickets, returned on the train on Saturday, on account of the terrible accident on the road Saturday night. The Mail Train from Louisville passes but others were compelled to pay.

THE fat fanned passenger steamer, Capt. M. M. Hance, is announced for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul. The boat is noted for fine speed, good fare and accommodating clerks, and gentlemanly officers. Passengers who have traveled on the Hance, speak in high terms of her appointments. The first clerk is our old friend Captain Jim Hance, who, by merit, has stands at the head of the profession.

SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER.—The official survey of the falls of Ohio River, giving the data of the landings and distances from place to place, from Pittsburgh to Louisville, in the most convenient form for reference, and can be had at the counting room of the COMMERCIAL—price ten cents. As this is the only Government survey ever made, it will be found valuable to steamboatmen and shippers.

FORT BENTON, June 21.—The Andrew Ackley, Huntsville and Sable left port during the past three days. The Peninah is expected in with half of the Arkansas's freight. A new steerage and forwarding house opened last week, with a full house. The style of the house is Haney & Clevenger. Quite a collection among the freighters, merchants and those who take an interest in navigation, was created by the arrival and putting in running order of a large train of new wagons, built by J. Mahoney, of Fort Benton, for Messrs. I. G. Barker & Bro., of this place.

STEAMBOAT SALES.—Capt. Howard has sold his one-eighth interest in the steamer Virginia to Capt. Chas. Schultz, at the rate of $30,000 for the whole boat.

Capt. J. W. Parker, formerly commander of the Canada, is now a coal merchant of Dubuque, and dealing largely. On Thursday last he received 50 car loads, or 1,000 tons from Pittsburgh, the freight bill on which was $4,000.

Capt. O. P. Shinkle and Uriah Shinkle sold a half interest in the steamer Anna, at the rate of $12,000 for the whole, to Capt. Price, six-th owned by Uriah Shinkle and one-third by C. P. Shinkle. The last named gentleman still owns one-half the boat, and retains command.

PETROLEUM.

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY

HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lubricating and High Test Burning Oils.

Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,

Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special Oil for tropical climates or hot weather.

Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop, Wool and Signal Oils,

Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,

Adapted for high speed.

Spindle Oil, Wool Oil, Bead-Light Oil, Benzole, Gas and Fishing Oil, Gasoline, Harness Oil, Paraffine,

ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vaccuo. The Lubricating Oils are semi-fluid, perfectly free from acid, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain liquid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use in many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Saxonburg Bridge.

H. S. WARING, Pittsburgh.	HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENT VALVES.

PEET PATENT VALVE.

W CALL THE ATTENTION OF

Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, Oil Refiners, Brewers and others to this Valve.

It has not recently been patented, and is rapidly superceding all other Valves now in use.

CADMAN & CRAWFORD,

AGENTS.

Corner Duquesne Way and Sixth street, late St Clair street.

FOR SUMMER TRAVEL.

Grand Trunk Railway Excursion Tickets,

Via Niagara Falls to Montreal, Quebec, Lake George, White Mountains, Saratoga, &c., &c., for Season of **1869**, now ready.

WM. BINGHAM, JR.,

113 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

COUPONS,

Gold and Bonds,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

CORNER FIFTH AND WOOD STREET.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First-Class Gold Bonds,

Principal Payable in Gold in Fifty Years. Interest Payable in Gold in New York or London, Free of United States Taxation.

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Co.,

Being a FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BOND, secured by the Railroad, Branches, Deposited Bonds, Stock, Equipment and Franchises of the Company.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Yielding in Currency nearly Ten per Cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES:

J. EDGAR THOMSON, of Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES L. FROST, of New York City.

Considering the nature of the security offered, the intrinsic value of the property, the unquestionable character of the management, and the certainty of immediate and ample returns from the traffic of the road, these Bonds are regarded as the best ever offered on the market.

Government Bonds and Gold will be received at their market price in payment of these Bonds without commission.

S M'CLEAN & CO.,

No. 75 FOURTH AVENUE.

Sole Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 135⅛.

NEW YORK, July 7—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market, which had been active and very firm at 7 ₱ cent., with a commission of ½ ₱ %, became considerably easier during the afternoon. The pressure gave way to buoyancy, tight money vanished almost in an instant, and low prices were quickly succeeded by higher ones. Gold, exchange, bonds and stocks. It soon leaked out that advices had been received from Washington that the Secretary would purchase another large amount of bonds, and with a view of easing the market. The amount was variously stated at three to ten millions. The banks and treasury has no advices in regard to the matter, and the whole thing is still in the dark. It was stated on the street this afternoon that several offers of registered bonds had been summoned here by private favor. Last nominal at 12@c for prime steam. Exchange—Sterling.

STERLING

Firm at 109@110, which ended affairs of shipments at 109½@109¾.

GOLD

Opened at 135¼, sold down to 134, became active and excited and advanced to 135⅜, and closed firm at the following rates: 135⅛, 9 cent. Clearances $124,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Coupons 81@82½; 5-20's, 1862, 121½@121¾; do 64, 119¾@119¾; do 65, 119¾@119¾; do new, 116@116⅛; do 67, 116@116⅛; do 68, 116@116⅛; 10's, 107½@107¾; Pacifics, 106@106½.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Dull but steady. Missouris 88; new Tennessees 57; New North Carolinas 49½.

THE MONEY MARKET

Was active and buoyant on the bond story and the easier condition of the money market. The activity was very marked on leading speculative stocks, the advance in Western Union being $4 per share, the highest point of the day. The sharp improvement in the stock market was the result of the belief that was unsettled. The rise in New York Central and Hudson River is also attributed to the fact that the consolidation have been agreed upon.

BIDDING PRICES AT 3:30.

Canton 39; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 132½; Quicksilver 18; Mariposa 8, pref 15; Pacific Mail 83; Reading 97; Erie 20; do preferred, 54½; Michigan Southern, 107; Illinois Central, 126; Cleveland, 132½; Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Northwestern, 86; do preferred, 95; Fort

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE LINN CASE.

A Lengthy Debate—The Presbytery Resolves to Try Mr. Linn for Unministerial Conduct—The Day or Trial Fixed.

The Presbytery of Ohio met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, in the First Church, Rev. Gillespie, Moderator, in the chair.

The Moderator announced that the question before the house was the consideration of the motion "to proceed with the prosecution" in the case of Rev. S. P. Linn.

Mr McKaig directed the attention of the Presbytery to a difficulty in connection with the report, not yet noticed—namely: That the Presbytery had no power to cite witnesses from another Presbytery. Many of the charges contained in the report were for offenses committed outside of this Presbytery, and the witnesses whose names were given to substantiate the charges were also outside the jurisdiction of this body. He advised the utmost caution, and favored spending the balance of the week in discussion, rather than make a mistake in the beginning of the proceedings.

Mr. Kerr, Chairman of the committee, stated that they had been appointed to investigate charges in three Presbyteries, and had made their report. Some of the brethren thought the committee had done too much; others that they had done too little. The report was before the body for their action, and they must take the responsibility of disposing of it.

Dr. McKinney stated that the honor of the church and of religion was at stake, every minister of the Presbyterian Church was interested in the issue. He concurred with Dr Howard in this, and would proceed with great caution. But the committee had probably had too much sermon on the reputation of the accused, and not quite enough on the point involving the honor of religion and the cause of Christ. The report had been made after months of investigation, the names of witnesses given, and how could the speaker fail to give the Presbytery an opportunity to investigate the charges preferred. If Mr. Linn was not guilty, let him be acquitted. If the offenses could not be fully made out, let him have the benefit of the doubt. Dr. Howard has stated that the committee had made a *false issue*, holding that the newspaper articles was the real cause of the whole matter. The speaker did not think so, and would not charge the committee with "nosing around" for the purpose of *hunting up* evidence against the young brother. Dr. Howard did not put the charge in this strong language, but this was the fair inference from his remarks on this point.

Dr. McKinney then proceeded to criticise Dr. Howard's speech, at some length, reading from the COMMERCIAL'S report.

Mr. Linn raised the point of order that Dr. McKinney was reading from a newspaper report.

The Moderator said he could not sustain the point of order, as Dr. Howard was present, and seemed to assent to the correctness of the report. The Moderator had no right to know that the speaker was reading from a newspaper at all.

Dr. Howard said he had not read the report of the speech, but if there was anything unfair in it he would have it corrected. He was not a *certain* report, and of course could not give all he said.

Dr. McKinney said the fact might be as Dr. Howard had asserted, that if the newspaper article had never been written the charges would never have been made against Mr. Linn. If the began to speak of the Seminary, but was called to order by the Moderator, who ruled the Seminary controversy out of order. The Doctor then discussed the threat, thrown out by Dr. Howard, that the Presbytery was not the *meanness* to try the case on the *real issue*. The publication of the calumnious article, whether true or false, was a libel. The writer, if a friend of the institution, should have laid his facts before the officers of the institution. Was it "manly" to assail any one in that public manner and through a newspaper? Dr. Howard had sanctioned the publication, and was not a friend of the Seminary.

Dr. Howard protested against such an accusation. He had never sanctioned the articles, and had over and over again denied the charges that he was an enemy of the Seminary. This was not the first time this accusation had been made against him, but it was utterly groundless and unjust.

Rev. Mr. Beacom made a few remarks, taking the ground that there was sufficient in the report—without going back to the other history here, and without entering into the Seminary question—to proceed with the trial.

Dr. Jennings followed, and favored a narrowing down of the specifications, as he would confine the trial to matters entirely within the past year, so as to avoid treading on dangerous ground. The Seminary matter was not embraced in this report, but nothing to do with it, and had nothing further to say on that question.

Dr. Scovel followed. There was but little question as to the legal character of the proceedings, and the Presbytery left to two other class of objections. The first was—that due caution had not been exercised. Second, that there should not be based on "common fame" was not at the bottom of it. The third objection, that the Presbytery was outside of the power of the Presbytery, was a question of law. The last objection was the Seminary matter. He thought he could prove, in a word, that this question should be left entirely out of the case. There was no connection between the Seminary article and the report of the Committee. Not a single person of those aggrieved by the article had the slightest interest in the prosecution, or expressed a desire for it. The only debatable question was the power to try the Cleveland charges. That question ought to be decided, and the case should proceed. It was in fact known to the speaker, that nearly all the charges in the report were "in the hands" of the members of the Presbytery at the time of the meeting at Mansfield. He did not know that he had talked much about them, but they were certainly "in the mind" at the time.

Mr. Linn stated that this was just what he objected to. It was having these things "in the mind" and not before the Presbytery, improved they were not based on "common fame."

Dr. Scovel remarked that these charges had certainly been talked about; but, as the person who offered the resolution before the Committee, he denied that there was any connection whatever between his remarks and the Seminary letter.

Rev. Mr. Kerr was glad to hear Dr. Scovel's remarks, as they were the literal truth. He hoped they would be faithfully reported.

Mr. Linn then took the floor, and began to make some explanations not pertinent to the case, and was called to order. He did not wish to avail himself of a technicality, but he did not think the Committee had a right to charge him in the manner indicated, on the basis of "common fame." He was about to discuss the connection of the Seminary letter with this prosecution, but was called to order by the Moderator. He concluded by protesting against the opinions expressed and insinuations indulged in by some of the members present, and held that he should be regarded as innocent until found guilty.

Rev. Mr. Carnahan thought the report was not necessarily the product of, or resulted from, the Seminary article. Yet there seemed to be a connection between the two—if so presented itself to him. But the indictment could not be quashed. The assertion that the report was going the charge to as narrow limits as possible.

Dr. Howard disclaimed any part in the report of the Committee. He had said that they had made a mistake—an error in judgment, and not made a mistake—in accordance with their conscience. He thought the Committee would allow him to say as much. He then went on to deny, in the most emphatic manner, the assertion that he was an enemy to the Theological Seminary. He characterized the assertion as utterly false and a gross slander upon him.

Dr. Scovel had not stated that the charges against Mr. Linn were wholly discovered from the Seminary letter, but he (Dr. Howard) nevertheless could not help but feel differed from his brother Scovel in this, and that was simply a difference in judgment. He differed from the majority of the members on this point; but he would differ, nevertheless, if he had to vote on the issues for it. He concluded by offering some additional remarks on the question of "common fame."

The Presbytery took a recess for one hour.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Bittinger made a very forcible argument, tending to show that the committee had attempted to prove too much, and in doing so would fail in their purpose. He characterized many of the charges as trivial and unimportant—mere indiscretions at best, even if proved.

Mr. Kerr followed in a lengthy and able defense of the action of the committee. In but two instances had the committee gone to inquire for evidence. All the other testimony had been volunteered, and much of it was of a very damaging character.

Mr. Linn interrupted Mr. Kerr several times, and had to be called to order by the Moderator.

Rev. Mr. Carnahan thought the Presbytery had got to sea, with no prospect of reaching land. He suggested that the motion now under discussion be laid upon the table, with a view to taking up the specifications and charges, eliminating them, and making the trial clearly within constitutional limits.

Rev. Mr. Eels moved as an amendment, that the Presbytery suspend action on the report, in order to take up the charges, and amend and perfect them.

Rev. Mr. Carnahan accepted the amendment.

Dr. Bittinger moved as an amendment that the report be recommitted with instructions to bring the charges within constitutional limits as to time and place.

Mr. Marshall opposed recommitment, as the Committee had discharged their duty, and left the whole matter in the hands of Presbytery.

After some further discussion Mr. Eels moved to lay the motion and amendment on the table. Adopted.

Mr. Eels then offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Presbytery to enter into the judicial investigation of any charges in the case of Mr. Linn, prior to his connection with this Presbytery.

Dr. McKinney and others opposed the resolution, and Mr. Eels stated that it was offered at the request of another member. On motion of Dr. McKinney, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. McKaig moved to amend the original motion, "that we proceed to trial," by adding "and drop all the specifications under the first charge, except the last two items."

Mr. McKinney called the previous question. The Moderator stated that the previous question was "Shall we proceed to trial?"

The main question was then put and carried.

Mr. McKaig then moved that the paper be amended by dropping all the specifications under the first charge, comprising the fifth, seventh, eighth, and that these be entered under the second charge, "Discreet and immoral conduct." Not agreed to.

Dr. McKinney then moved that a copy of the paper be placed in the hands of Mr. Linn, and that the Clerk be directed to summon the witnesses to appear at a time and place to be fixed by the Presbytery.

Dr. Howard opposed the motion in a few remarks, for reasons stated by him in his first address.

Mr. Eels stated that he did not wish to set in the trial of the case under such an indictment.

The motion was put and decided in the negative.

Mr. Braddock moved that the whole matter be indefinitely postponed. Carried. Finally postponed—as the Presbytery pleased. Having refused to proceed to trial, he thought the motion to postpone in order.

The motion was put and decided in the negative.

Dr. Scovel then moved that it was not expedient to consider in this indictment any offenses alleged to have taken place beyond the constitutional limit of one year, except as collateral evidence. Not agreed to.

Dr. Scovel moved to take up the report, and strike out the first specification under charge first, on account of comparative unimportance. The motion was agreed to.

Several other specifications were stricken out.

Mr. Braddock expressed the desire to be regarded as relieved from all further responsibility in the case, as he had not prepared a paper different from that offered by the Committee.

The Presbytery declined to relieve Mr. Braddock. They had not prepared a different paper, but accepted the report and amended or shortened it.

On motion of Mr. McKaig, the Presbytery fixed Tuesday, July 27th, as the time, and the First Church (Dr. Scovel's) as the place for the trial of Mr. Linn—the Presbytery to meet at 9½ o'clock A. M.

The Presbytery then adjourned.

COMMISSION RECEIVED.—Some time ago we announced the fact that Capt. G. A. Q. Miller, of this city, had been appointed mail agent at large. Yesterday he received his commission from Washington, and will leave immediately for the West to enter upon the duties of his appointment. Mr. Miller is an accomplished gentleman, possessed of shrewd business tact, and well adapted for the responsible trust which has been confided him. The Government will find in him an invaluable officer.

DEFERRED LOCAL NEWS.

The following local intelligence was intended for yesterday's paper, but was unavoidably crowded out.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Monthly Meeting—Report of Street Committee—The Monongahela Valley Railroad.

A monthly meeting of the Council of the borough of Birmingham was held on Tuesday evening. Burgess Salisbury presided, and the following members were present: Messrs. McIlvaine, Oliver, Ward, Redman and Schwarm.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. McIlvaine moved that the Committee on Finance be excused from reporting this meeting. Carried.

The Burgess reported that there now was $1,540 in the hands of the Treasurer.

THE MARKET BUILDING.

Mr. McIlvaine offered a motion instructing the Committee on Markets to contract for the painting of the market house, and further, that they be empowered to make all needed repairs to the building. Carried.

Mr. McIlvaine moved that the Gas Committee be authorized to erect a gas lamp on the corner of Neville and Fourteenth streets.

There being some discussion on the motion, it was finally moved to refer to the Finance Committee with power to act. The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. McIlvaine the Burgess was authorized to continue to collect the new paving assessments.

REPORT FROM STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Oliver from the Committee on Streets, submitted a report of which the following is a synopsis: The report stated that the contract for the grading, paving and curbing of Fourteenth and Seventeenth streets, between Washington and Manor streets, had been awarded to Messrs. Hastings & O'Neill, at the rate of thirty-five cents for grading; one dollar and twenty for paving and eighty cents for curbing—all to be done forthwith and of the best material and workmanship.

In the matter of the petition of citizens of Grosvenor street, between Frederick and Mary Ann streets, asking that it be graded and paved, the Committee recommended that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

The Committee recommended that the petition for the grading and paving of Reed street be laid over, until the probable route and grade of the Monongahela Valley Railroad is finally settled upon.

The Committee also unanimously recommended that the petition from citizens on Gregg street, between Carson and Bingham streets, be laid over for the present.

It was further recommended that Coal Hill street be opened and made of the same width as Neville street.

On motion of Mr. McIlwaine the report was accepted and approved.

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

The question of granting the right of way through the borough to the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company was taken up and discussed informally for a time. During the discussion, the Burgess presented a plan and map of the proposed route, and the borough Regulator, Mr. J. W. Patterson, was called upon to explain it. It seems that the proposed route will traverse Bates street and cross considerable private property before reaching Mary Ann street, thereby necessitating a change of grade in Gregg, Carson, Liberty, Center, Franklin and other streets. A delegation of the citizens residing on the proposed route were present, to oppose the granting of the right of way as proposed by the Company, for the reason, among others, that on one street's change of grade in the vicinity it would be necessary.

Mr. McIlwaine moved that the Burgess be authorized to procure the necessary legal advice as to whether the Council have power to prevent the Monongahela Railroad Company from changing the grades of streets in the borough. The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. McIlwaine, warrants were ordered for the salaries of the various borough officers.

On motion of Mr. Redman, warrants were ordered in favor of Messrs. Hastings & O'Neill, and Stolzenbach & Co., contractors, for amount due for paving, curbing, &c.

The Burgess presented a communication from Stolzenbach, Geese & Co., contractors, asking to be released from the payment of wharfage on a barge load of cobble stones. The communication was received and filed.

A number of bills were read, and on motion warrants were ordered for their payment.

The gas bills for the quarter were presented. They are as follows: Engine house $18 06 street lamps, $203 50; lock-up $1 80; repairs to lamps, &c., $162 90. On motion warrants were ordered.

The Burgess read a communication from citizens on Union alley, requesting that it be cleaned. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, a communication from Geo. H. Smith, borough constable, tendering his resignation.

Mr. McIlwaine moved that the resignation be accepted, and that when the Council adjourn it be to meet on Monday evening, to elect a borough constable. Carried.

Mr. Schwarm moved that the privilege be granted certain parties to run the sewer at the corner of Washington and McKee streets for the purpose of draining the cellars of houses built thereon.

Mr. Ward moved to amend by referring to the Street Commissioner with power to act. The motion as amended was adopted.

On motion adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

Accident on the Pan Handle Railroad.

Eldridge H. Pierce, a brakeman on the Pan Handle Railroad, met with an accident yesterday, at 1 P. M., which resulted in his death a few hours afterwards. Immediately after the train left the station at Walker's Mills, the caboose car, at the hindmost end of the train, became detached, and the engineer gave the signal for down brakes, in order to stop the train and re-couple the caboose. The deceased was on the top of the forward car, and started towards the brake, but unfortunately forgot the limit was approaching a bridge and before he was aware, the bridge had struck him down. He fell between the cars and one truck passed over him. He was taken out as quickly as possible and placed in the caboose, but death intervened before the train reached the city. His right leg was broken at the thigh, and his right arm was nearly severed. The body was taken to Hexamer & Linder's undertaking establishment, Liberty street, where Coroner Clawson will hold an inquest to-day. Deceased was about thirty years of age, and leaves a widow and one child, who reside in the East.

Harvest.

The cutting of wheat in several portions of Westmoreland county commenced yesterday, and promises a large yield. On account of the wet weather there is a considerable portion of the crop down that will require a sickle, but not near so much as has been reported, and farmers seem entirely satisfied with the favorable prospects before them for a better crop than they have had for some years. We hear of no rust. Oats is very promising, and in many localities is waist high. Apples are dropping off the trees and not a good crop—though fair. Peaches look as if there was to be a large crop, but rot will prevent there will be a large yield of grass—as at present it never looked better, but grain is backward and the hay crop has as yet been cut owing to the rains. Taken altogether, the prospect is an abundant yield, never looking better.

Another Fatal Accident.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Bigby, Car Inspector of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, met with an accident which resulted fatally last evening. He was inspecting some cars at the outer depot of the company, in the Tenth ward, and was in beneath the same examining the wheels, when he had not taken the precaution of placing a flag on the forward car to indicate that he was employed under them, and therefore engineer coupling to them, started away with them. Mr. Higbby was thrown down and dragged underneath the cars for a considerable distance and when taken out it was ascertained that his right leg was fractured at the thigh, and his arm and also his jaw broken. He was removed to the Glenwood Hotel, on Pike street, where he expired late last evening. The deceased resided in Allegheny City, where he has a family. Coroner Clawson will hold an inquest to-day.

SLIGHT FIRES.—Two slight fires occurred on the forenoon of the 5th inst. The first took place a little before ten o'clock at the corner of Cherry alley and Third avenue, and resulted in the partial burning of the roof of a house occupied by a gentleman named McGregor. An alarm was sounded from box 25, corner of Grant street and Third avenue, and the engines of the First District promptly removed the call and succeeded in extinguishing the flames with but little damage.

At twenty minutes past two o'clock an alarm was given from box thirty-five, corner of Washington and Wylie streets, the occasion for it being the discovery of flames issuing from the roof of a house near by. The engines of the same district were called out, and the fire subdued before any material damage had been sustained. In both instances the roofs caught from fire crackers.

Yesterday morning the roof of a house on Washington near Denman street, Birmingham, caught fire and was partly burned. The loss was trifling.

SUNDAY LIQUOR SELLERS.—On Monday and yesterday the following named tavern keepers were returned by Chief of Police Hague, for selling liquor on Sunday and information lodged against them before Mayor Brush: Mrs. McCoy, A. E. Hutson, Mr. McIntire, F. Kaiser, Mrs. Fleming, E. H. Dierker, John Simpson and J. Mooney. Simpson were served and bearings will be had inside of four days. Chief Hague has the names of several others who violated the law on Sunday last, and informations will be lodged against them to-day.

John Frownholz, who was returned last week for selling on Sunday, had a partial hearing yesterday, and was held for a further hearing to-day.

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.—Major George W. Murphy, Fire Marshal, furnishes the following report of the officers in Allegheny county during the month of June:

No. of fires	11
Gross amount of property destroyed	$102,750
Covered by insurance	56,776
Loss over insurance	56,032

The largest fire during the month occurred at the works of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, situated at Natrona on the W. P. R. R. on June 9th, when the flue or barrel factory and saw mill attached to the works were destroyed. The loss entailed was $35,000. Insured in Eastern Companies.

THE CITY WEIGH SCALES.—At a recent meeting of the Finance Committee of City Councils, the following City Weighmasters were elected: Edward S. McGee, Second ward; Henry Earl, Sixth ward (Second avenue); H. H. Huber, Frankstown road; John Gais, Liberty street, First ward, clay scales; J. M. Coovert, Forty-third street, Lawrenceville. The matter of letting the scales located at the Point and on Allegheny street was referred to a Sub-Committee of Finance. The committee to do this saw best. The latter scales pay such a nominal sum that no person thought it worth while to put in a bid for them.

G. A. R.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Post No. 121 G. A. R., of McKeesport, elected and installed the following officers for the ensuing term of six months, commencing June 29th, 1869: P. C. Wm. Wyant; Sr. V. C. W. McIntosh; J. V. C., Jas. McClelland; P. A. I. E. McPherson; S. M., J. R. Spangler; P. Q. M., D. G. Dickson; D. Q. M., Geo. Campbell; Chaplain, Jas. Kelly; P. S., Wm. Penney; Q. M. S., J. H. Serena.

OIL FIRE LAST EVENING.—About half-past five o'clock last evening flames were discovered issuing from an oil refinery at the corner of Thirty-second and Penn streets, Twelfth ward, and an alarm was sounded from box 67, corner of Penn and Thirty-second streets, and the engines of the Third District promptly responded. The Pittsburgh Hook and Ladder also attended. The fire was occasioned by some oil taking fire, but it was subdued without much damage.

BRIDGE OFFICERS ELECTED.—On Monday, July 5th, an election of the Birmingham and Pittsburgh Bridge Company was held, and the following officers elected: President, A. Garrison; Directors, A. Floyd, John Wilson, Geo. Duncan, A. McLean, J. Heinrict, S. McKee, A. B. Stevenson, David Chess, Thos. Fawcett, Wm. S. McKee, A. B. Wolf, F. L. Ihmsen.

THE PHILADELPHIA WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Congratulations of Cresson Springs Guests to Mayor Fox.

The following correspondence relative to the dedication of the Washington monument in front of Independence Hall, on Monday, will explain itself:

CRESSON, July 5, 1869.

Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia, and the Citizens of Philadelphia:

The guests of the Mountain House, Cresson Springs, send greetings and congratulations in recognition of the graceful ceremonies in front of Independence Hall, of the illustrious memory of the man and of the great anniversary.

G. W. MULLIN, Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1869.

To the Guests of the Mountain House, Cresson Springs, Pa.:

The statue of Washington is in place, and commands the entrance to the Hall where the Immortal Declaration was signed, and speaks to the world. It admonishes that the patriotism of '76 is a sacred one, and must be cherished by all who love their country. The compliments of the Mayor of Philadelphia to the guests of the Mountain House, implying that they revel in patriotic enjoyment on this memorable day.

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

In Memoriam.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, held yesterday, Rev. Father Hickey, presiding, the following preamble and resolutions in respect to the memory of Mr. John McKeon, who died on Sunday morning last were passed:

WHEREAS, The Almighty Being who knoweth all things, and who with Supreme Wisdom regulates the affairs of this world for the best, has, in His Providence, removed from our midst by death our beloved brother, on the 21st ult., 1869, and soon after published in the Catholic Standard, the Governor of the Public Schools of the City of Allegheny."

Resolved, That the following list of Text Books be adopted for the ensuing year:

Ray's Algebra, Davies Mathematics, Guyott's Geography, Anderson's History of the United States and Anderson's Manual of General History, Brown's Physical and Vocal Training, Pinnee's Guide to Composition, Davies Elements of Astronomy, Wells's Natural Philosophy, Cutter's Anatomy and Physiology, Wasslow's Mental Philosophy, Wood's Botany, Shepherd's Text Book on the Constitution, Alden's Citizens Manual, Bryant and Stratton Common School Bookkeeping, Eleming's Elements of Geology, Webster's School Dictionary and Merry Chimes.

On motion, Ray's Arithmetic was adopted by a vote of 31 yeas to 13 nays.

On motion it was resolved that the Ward Committees have the power to elect their teachers at the same salaries as heretofore.

On motion, the janitor's salary was increased to $150 per year.

The Financial Accounts of the Board of Control from June 1st, 1868, to June 1st, 1869, amounted to $612,750 66.

Mr. Ingham offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That our teachers are worthy of and entitled to, and should receive equal remuneration for the same with the teachers of Pittsburg, according to grade.

On motion, adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Monthly Meeting—Nuisances Abated—The Cattle Yard and Bone Boiling Establishment at East Liberty.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health was held in the rooms of the Board, No. 161 Fourth avenue, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

President Wilson occupied the Chair and the following members were present: Messrs. Gross, Pearson, Case and Hays.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

The report of the Health officer, Mr. Crosby Gray, was read. The report stated that during the month seventy-two nuisances had been abolished by the Health officer, and that 1,400 cases are now under the control. The report was accepted and filed.

Mr. Adam Weaver, City Meat Inspector, then submitted a detailed report of articles condemned by him as unfit for use during the month ending June 30th. Among the condemnations so reported were 2,000 pounds of green peas, and numerous pieces of meat, fish, &c., found unfit for food in the city market and some on Pennsylvania avenue. All the articles condemned were found between the hours of 3 and 5 A. M. on the avenues. This report was also accepted and filed.

Assistant Health officer J. B. Williams presented his report of nuisances found in the Second District during the month, which numbered one hundred and twenty-two. Accepted and filed.

A complaint was received from citizens residing on Lloyd's property in reference to a certain inside nuisance committed at the cattle yard at that place, namely: that dead cattle are lying in the yard, and that the offal from the slaughter houses thereabouts in open wagons and carts, and from the glue factory, and of the same are unbearable. It was decided to have the nuisances abated, and the carcasses of dead cattle to lie in the pens over Sunday under any consideration whatever.

Complaint was also made in regarding a German named Miessler, proprietor of the bone boiling establishment at East Liberty, and to abolish the nuisance forthwith. Unless the provisions of the Health Ordinance are complied with, the Health Officer will be authorized to discontinue the nuisance.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the payment of several bills, after which the Board adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Edward Sweeney was arraigned on a charge of literally highway robbery on the 23d of June last. During the trial a man named Mulvaney testified that he was present when the robbery in question was committed, and that Sweeney was the man who struck the blow which felled the victim to the ground. Counsel for the defendant then moved to have the witness committed to the prison as an accessory before the fact. The Court ordered the witness to give bail in the sum of $500, to await a trial at the next session, or without a bond, a "turn" which Mulvaney certainly did not expect the case to take. The jury, shortly after, rendered a verdict of convicted Sweeney.

The remainder of the day was occupied in the trial by John Fisher, charged with rape, a case in which a new trial had been granted.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

The Argument List was taken up in this Court yesterday, and several cases were disposed of.

The following order was made in the case of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky vs. Bank of Canal vs. Flinn.

July 8, 1869—This case having come on to be heard upon application for special injunction, &c., and having been duly argued,

It is by order ordered and directed that a special injunction be granted, in the above case, restraining the defendants, their agents and employees, from carrying on the work of building the sewer in Penn street, in such manner as to interfere with the travel of the cars of the Oakland Railway Company, without obtaining the consent in writing from time to time of permission of the Street Committee or the City Engineer, acting for them, so to do, upon plaintiffs entering bail as required by law in $2,000.

Man Injured at a Pic-Nic.

A man named Fiedeler, of Wood, who attended the bar on the pic-nic grounds at McKee's Rocks on Monday, got into an altercation with a fellow, whose name we could not learn, in reference to the pay for some beer, during which he (Calvert) was struck on the head with a beer glass and severely injured. Another man, named Hough, also attached Calvert, slashing him twice with a knife in the right arm, severing the muscles almost entirely from the shoulder. Calvert, by some means, also had his jaw broken. He was finally rescued from his assailants, brought to the city and taken to the La Pierre House, on Fifth avenue, where he now lies in a very low condition, and is represented as being quiet and civil in his deportment. His injuries were attended to by Dr. E. N. Riggs.

INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the little boy Adam Limper, who was drowned in the Allegheny river, near the foot of Thirty-sixth street, on Saturday evening, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. We mentioned the drowning in Monday's issue.

THE CORNER STONE of the First Presbyterian Church, Birmingham, corner of Sarah and John streets, Southside, will be laid this P. M., with appropriate services on next Friday, 9th inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Duprez & Benedict Minstrels have been performing to full and large audiences during the week, and may be said to increase on every visit. They are beyond question without superiors in minstrelsy, whether as vocalists, instrumentalists or comedians. Low Benedict is a whole show in himself, and keeps his audience in a roar of laughter by his comic gesticulations. The company remains but three nights longer, as they close on Saturday evening and go home to Chicago. They will give a benefit to the performance on Saturday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, when a capital bill will be presented.

MUSEUM.—The attractions of the Museum continue to be great, as pleasing charters and crocds are in attendance day and evening. The Museum is cool and comfortable.

Look at our Prices.

$1 00 hats at 49 cents.
$1 50 Neapolitan hats at 59 cents.
$2 00 Neapolitan hats at 75 cents.
Neapolitan bonnets 50 and 75 cents.
Ruffled silk parasols $1 00.
Lined silk parasols $2 00.
All goods selling off regardless of cost at I. Rosenbaum & Co.'s, No. 76 Market street.

The Reliable Sewing Machine.

The cheapest double-thread, elastic stitch Sewing Machine in the market. Office 61 Wood street.

The Truth in a Nut Shell.

It is a very sad matter to decide from the many conflicting statements that from time to time appear in the daily papers regarding the number of sewing machines sold in this community. Some enterprising agents assert that they sell double the number of their nearest rivals, while others make more modest assertions. In order to obtain the exact state of the truth, as the popularity of a machine is the best evidence of its superiority, we would state, as all Internal Revenue Assessors and agents are compelled by law to make a return under oath of their yearly gross sales, from the 1st day of April, 1868, to the 31st day of March, 1869, as we learn from official sources, these returns were made as follows:

Wood Sewing Machine, 127 Grant street	$8,926 07
Singer " " 149 Fifth avenue	35,500 00
Howe " " 83 Sixth street	25,000 00
Wheeler & Baker " " 58 Fifth avenue	24,000 00
Empire and Wilcox & Gibbs, 49 Sixth street	15,000 00
American Button-hole Company	No return.

In considering these figures, it must be remembered that the Wood agency had not the advantage of a grand central office, such as we on Grant street, under the shadow of the Cathedral, which pauses to look at, as it were, but had better opportunities for attracting trade, so far as business places were concerned, and had a larger extent of territory than the Wood, which is confined to Western Pennsylvania, while the latter takes in Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia. With their new and elegant warerooms, at 110 Market street, the sale of the Wood are running doubly as large as what they were on Grant street. Call at the office and examine the machine you draw his own inference. It is a settled fact that the Wood Machine gives decided satisfaction in every family where used, is the simplest in construction, easiest to work, is the lightest and durable, and stands to a wider range of work than any of its rivals.

Huntingdon Warm Springs

Now open. Hotel, with superior table, splendid baths, grounds, livery, billiards and bar. Terms unusually reasonable. Address James Maulls, Huntingdon Warm Springs, Pa. cod

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

Conclusive Evidence in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

W. H. REESE, a leading druggist in Monticello, Illinois, in a letter of June 8, 1868, writes to this effect: "Having sold Hostetter's Bitters for the last four years, I cannot but speak of the article as being the best *tonic* and *appetizer* extant. During the ague season of 1865-6, I could not keep a sufficient stock on hand to supply my customers. In fact your Bitters was *as staple as opinions*. I learn that physicians prescribe it all over the western country. Indeed, a great many families *think they are not safe* without your invaluable tonic.

J. K. WITHERSPOON, Esq., a magistrate of Keshaw county, S. C., states, under the date of April 13, 1868, that he has used the Bitters constantly in his own family for the previous two years. He first tried the preparation when suffering from exhaustion produced by a severe attack of fever. Before the first bottle was finished he experienced a remarkable change for the better. He had tried brandy at the outset, but found that did him more harm than good. In one month from the time he commenced using the Bitters his health, strength and appetite were restored. He had recommended the article to others in like circumstances, and never known it to fail, and had found it a perfect specific for chills and fever.

MR. SAMUEL YOUNG, of Clarion, Pa., under date April 6, 1868, certifies that he was completely cured of "one of the most distressing attacks of dyspepsia that ever afflicted any mortal," by three bottles of the Bitters, after "various other remedies had proved powerless." Restored to perfect health, he declares "that excellent preparation for the result."

DR. G. M. SPENCER, of Brush Creek, Perry Co., Ala., writing thence February 8, 1868, says: "I have used your Stomach Bitters for several years in my practice, and find them superior to most of the Bitters now prescribed by the profession generally."

HOTELS.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.

THIS POPULAR SUMMER RESORT

Will be open for the Reception of Visitors

ON THE 10th DAY OF JUNE,

AND REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15TH.

The Bed ord Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride from the Springs, and the connections at Piers from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh will come direct to the Springs, leaving each city from 12 to 1 o'clock. Excursion Tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, and Baggage checked through.

Excursions will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.

Bedford Springs is now easy of access to any part of the United States, at the following rates at Philadelphia:

Half Barrels, (Mulberry) 21 gallons	$5 00
Half Barrels (Oak) 21 gallons	4 00
Whole Barrels (Oak) 42 gallons	7 50

For Circulars and information, address Proprietor Bedford Mineral Springs.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Will Open on the 24th of June, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year, affords ample accommodation for nearly One Thousand Guests, and is pleasantly situated on one of the leading Retreats in the United States. For terms, &c. until then, address

PETER GARDNER, Proprietor.

No. 307 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

NEW YORK.

This new and commodious House, located corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, possesses advantages over all other houses, for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and en suite, lighted by steam—with hot and cold water, and all the modern conveniences. The table arrangements is in the most experienced hands; affording guests an unequaled table.

One of Atwood's Pale-1 Elevators is also among the conveniences of the house, and at the same time it is the most desirable Sc1Cleanser in the market.

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